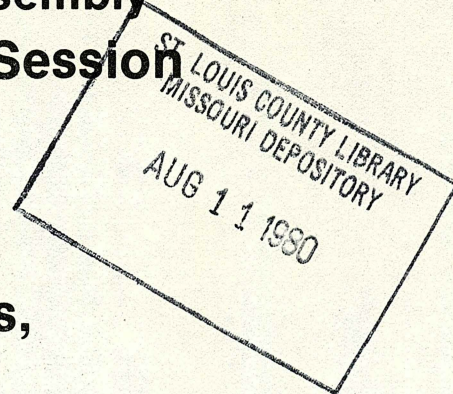
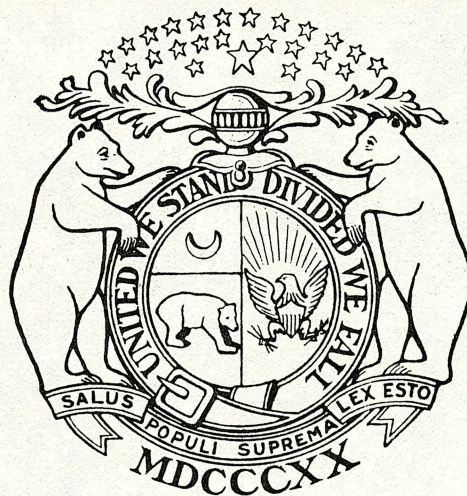


MISSOURI SENATE

80th General Assembly
Second Regular Session
1980



Senate Bills,
Committees and Members



Prepared by
Senate Research Staff and
Senate Division of Administration



MISSOURI SENATE
JEFFERSON CITY

NORMAN L. MERRELL
STATE SENATOR
18TH DISTRICT
MONTICELLO, MISSOURI 63457

PRESIDENT PRO TEM
80TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY
ROOM 423, STATE CAPITOL
(314) 751-4200

TO THE PEOPLE OF MISSOURI:

The Missouri Senate is again this year providing each public library and each college library in the state with a summary of all bills and joint resolutions introduced in the Senate. This is the third year in which the synopsis has been prepared and distributed. My fellow senators and I believe that its distribution to libraries will prove helpful to Missouri's citizens who wish to inform themselves about legislation pending before the General Assembly.

The booklet contains a numerical listing and summary of all bills and joint resolutions pre-filed in the Senate. A supplement will be issued in early March covering all legislation filed between January 9, the first day of the current session, and the constitutional deadline for the filing of bills. The publications are in loose-leaf form so that the supplement can be combined with this booklet.

Information concerning the status of bills, dates of public hearings and results of key votes may be obtained through your local public library which is in direct contact with the Missouri State Library in Jefferson City through the "Legislative Hotline." Such information may also be obtained by contacting the office of your own senator.

This bulletin also contains other information which you may find of interest, including: (1) a topical index of Senate bills and joint resolutions, (2) the membership of each Senate committee, (3) a listing of the name, home and office addresses, and phone numbers of each senator and, (4) maps detailing each senatorial district.

We hope that this service proves beneficial for all of our state's citizens and that it demonstrates our true concern that the workings of government become increasingly accessible to the people.

Sincerely,


Norman L. Merrell
President Pro Tem

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MISSOURI STATE SENATORS

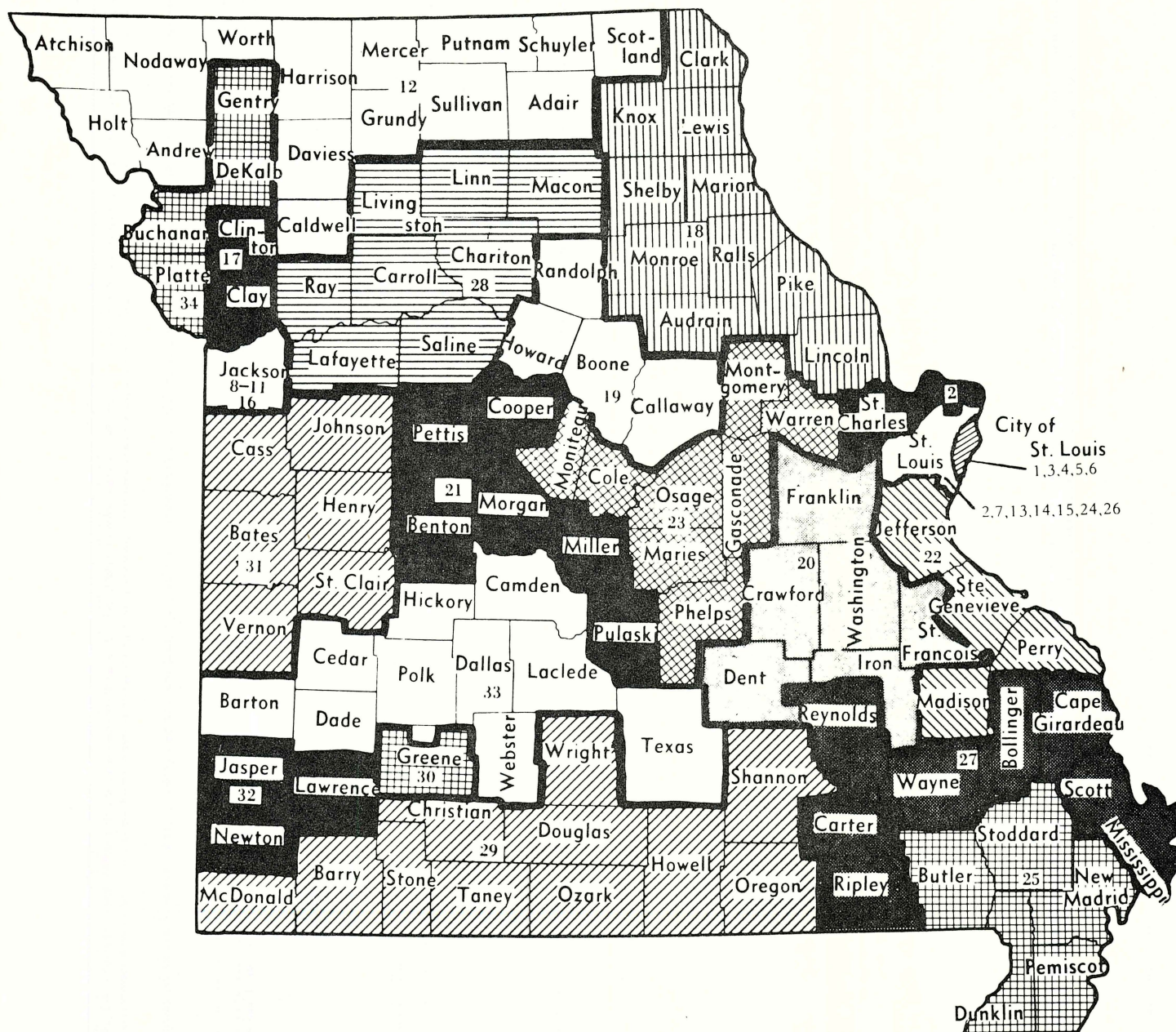
NAME	DISTRICT NO.	HOME ADDRESS	CAPITOL ADDRESS
Banks, J. B. "Jet"	5	1442a North Grand St. Louis, Missouri 63106 Ph. (314) 533-1900	Room 319 Ph. (314) 751-4650
Bild, Frank	15	7 Meppen Court St. Louis, Missouri 63128 Ph. (314) 843-7133	Room 320A Ph. (314) 751-3838
Bradshaw, Paul L.	30	705 Woodruff Building Springfield, Missouri 65803 Ph. (417) 831-2871	Room 426 Ph. (314) 751-4145
Caskey, Harold L.	31	312 North Havannah Butler, Missouri 64730 Ph. (816) 679-4162	Room 320 Ph. (314) 751-4116
Cox, Hardin	12	602 West Calhoun Rock Port, Missouri 64482 Ph. (816) 744-5367	Room 416 Ph. (314) 751-2742
Dennis, John	27	Benton, Missouri 63736 Ph. (314) 262-3113	Room 428A Ph. (314) 751-2455
Dinger, Marvin	20	Route 1 Ironton, Missouri 63650 Ph. (314) 546-7497	Room 334 Ph. (314) 751-2947
Dirck, Edwin L.	24	10740 St. Xavier St. Ann, Missouri 63074 Ph. (314) 428-7101	Room 420 Ph. (314) 751-2340
Doctorian, David	28	Route 3 Macon, Missouri 63552 Ph. (816) 385-3809	Room 431 Ph. (314) 751-4154
Frappier, Joe	2	625 Glenco St. Charles, Missouri 63301 Ph. (314) 231-3800	Room 418 Ph. (314) 751-3645
Gannon, Clifford W.	22	725 Amvet Drive DeSoto, Missouri 63020 Ph. (314) 586-5951	Room 330 Ph. (314) 751-3327
Gant, Mary L.	9	136 South Elmwood Kansas City, Missouri 64123 Ph. (816) 483-5674	Room 427 Ph. (314) 751-3785
Giles, Gwen B.	4	6048 West Cabanne Place St. Louis, Missouri 63112 Ph. (314) 725-5172	Room 430 Ph. (314) 751-3266
Heflin, Clarence H.	16	2311 Queen Ridge Drive Independence, Missouri 64055 Ph. (816) 252-0488	Room 432 Ph. (314) 751-4487
Johnson, Robert T.	8	108 Noeleen Lane Lee's Summit, Missouri 64063 Ph. (816) 524-0236	Room 429 Ph. (314) 751-4228
Jones, A. Clifford	7	7 Willow Hill St. Louis, Missouri 63124 Ph. (314) 993-1060	Room 434 Ph. (314) 751-3206
Melton, Emory	29	Post Office Box 488 Cassville, Missouri 65625 Ph. (417) 847-4144	Room 419C Ph. (314) 751-2937

Missouri State Senate *(continued)*

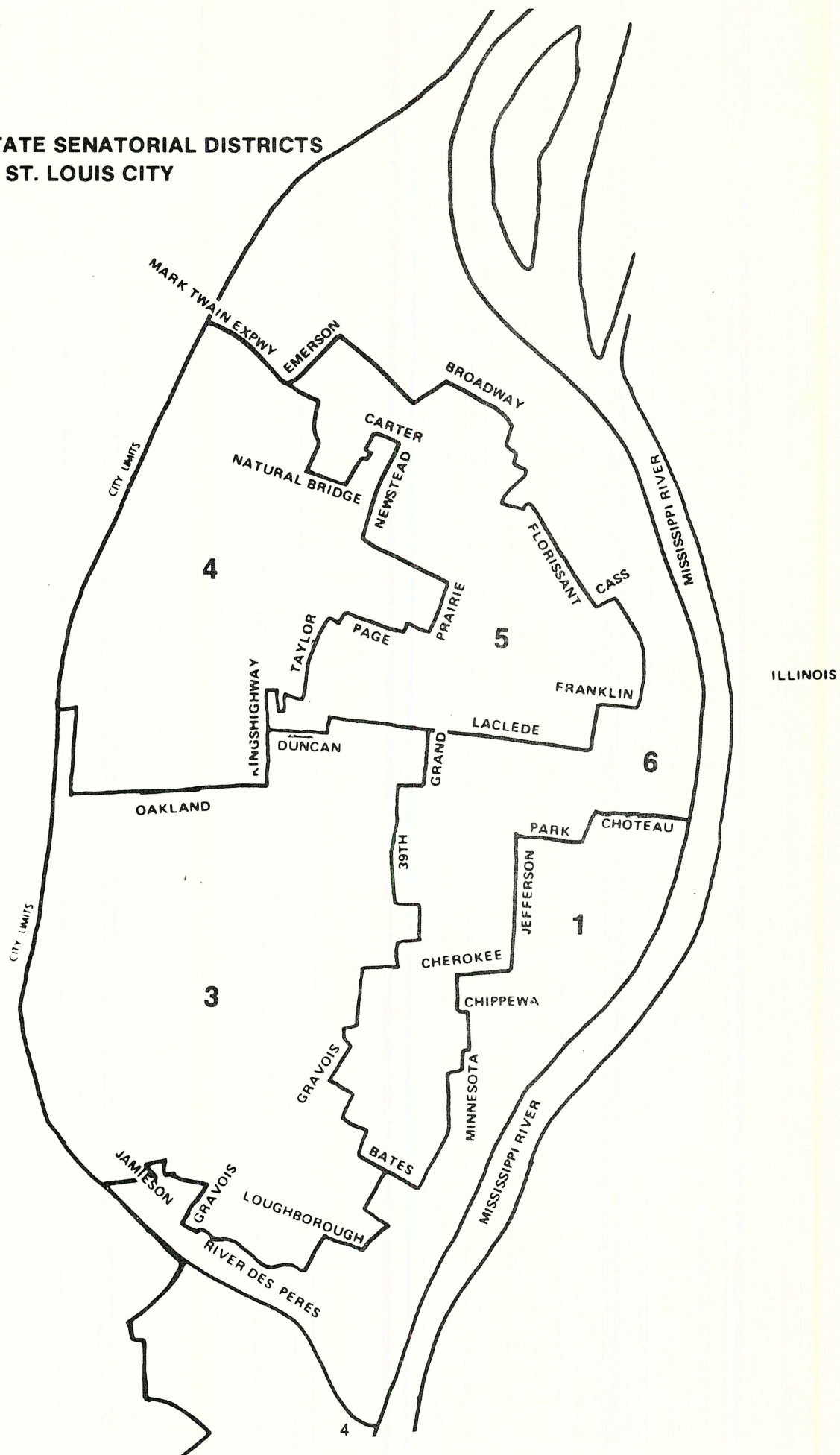
NAME	DISTRICT NO.	HOME ADDRESS	CAPITOL ADDRESS
Merrell, Norman L.	18	Monticello, Missouri 63457 Ph. (314) 767-5463	Room 423 Ph. (314) 751-4200
Mueller, Allan G.	6	8626 Church Road St. Louis, Missouri 63147 Ph. (314) 388-3462	Room 428 B Ph. (314) 751-4526
Murphy, James W.	1	3742 Upton Street St. Louis, Missouri 63116 Ph. (314) 862-7400	Room 425 Ph. (314) 751-3780
Murray, George E.	26	763 New Ballas Road South Creve Coeur, Missouri 63141 Ph. (314) 569-1133	Room 433 Ph. (314) 751-4578
Panethiere, Henry A.	11	700 East 8th Street Kansas City, Missouri 64106 Ph. (816) 842-9700	Room 421 Ph. (314) 751-2520
Russell, John T.	33	Route 1 Lebanon, Missouri 65536 Ph. (417) 532-2141	Room 419B Ph. (314) 751-4166
Ryan, John C.	21	Walnut Hills, Route 3 Sedalia, Missouri 65301 Ph. (816) 827-2700	Room 417 Ph. (314) 751-4771
Schneider, John D.	14	2259 Ainsworth St. Louis, Missouri 63136 Ph. (314) 421-2762	Room 422 Ph. (314) 751-4106
Scott, John E.	3	6659 Lindenwood Place St. Louis, Missouri 63109 Ph. (314) 352-7934	Room 419A Ph. (314) 751-3644
Snowden, Phillip H.	17	6218 North Bales Gladstone, Missouri 64119 Ph. (816) 455-0505	Room 331A Ph. (314) 751-4524
Tinnin, Nelson B.	25	Post Office Box 288 Hornersville, Missouri 63855 Ph. (314) 737-2618	Room 333 Ph. (314) 751-3301
Uthlaut, Ralph Jr.	23	Route 1 New Florence, Missouri 63363 Ph. (314) 252-4365	Room 415 Ph. (314) 751-4723
Webster, Richard M.	32	1725 South Garrison Carthage, Missouri 64836 Ph. (417) 673-1906	Room 331 Ph. (314) 751-2306
Wiggins, Harry	10	7817 Terrace Kansas City, Missouri 64114 Ph. (816) 361-7788	Room 321 Ph. (314) 751-2788
Wilson, Roger B.	19	603 Bluff Dale Drive Columbia, Missouri 65201 Ph. (314) 442-3000 - Office - 874-8181	Room 424 Ph. (314) 751-4727
Wilson, Truman E.	34	2002 North 35th Terrace St. Joseph, Missouri 64506 Ph. (816) 233-4215	Room 221 Ph. (314) 751-3750
Woods, Harriett	13	7417 Princeton Avenue University City, Missouri 63130 Ph. (314) 863-4055	Room 329 Ph. (314) 751-4010

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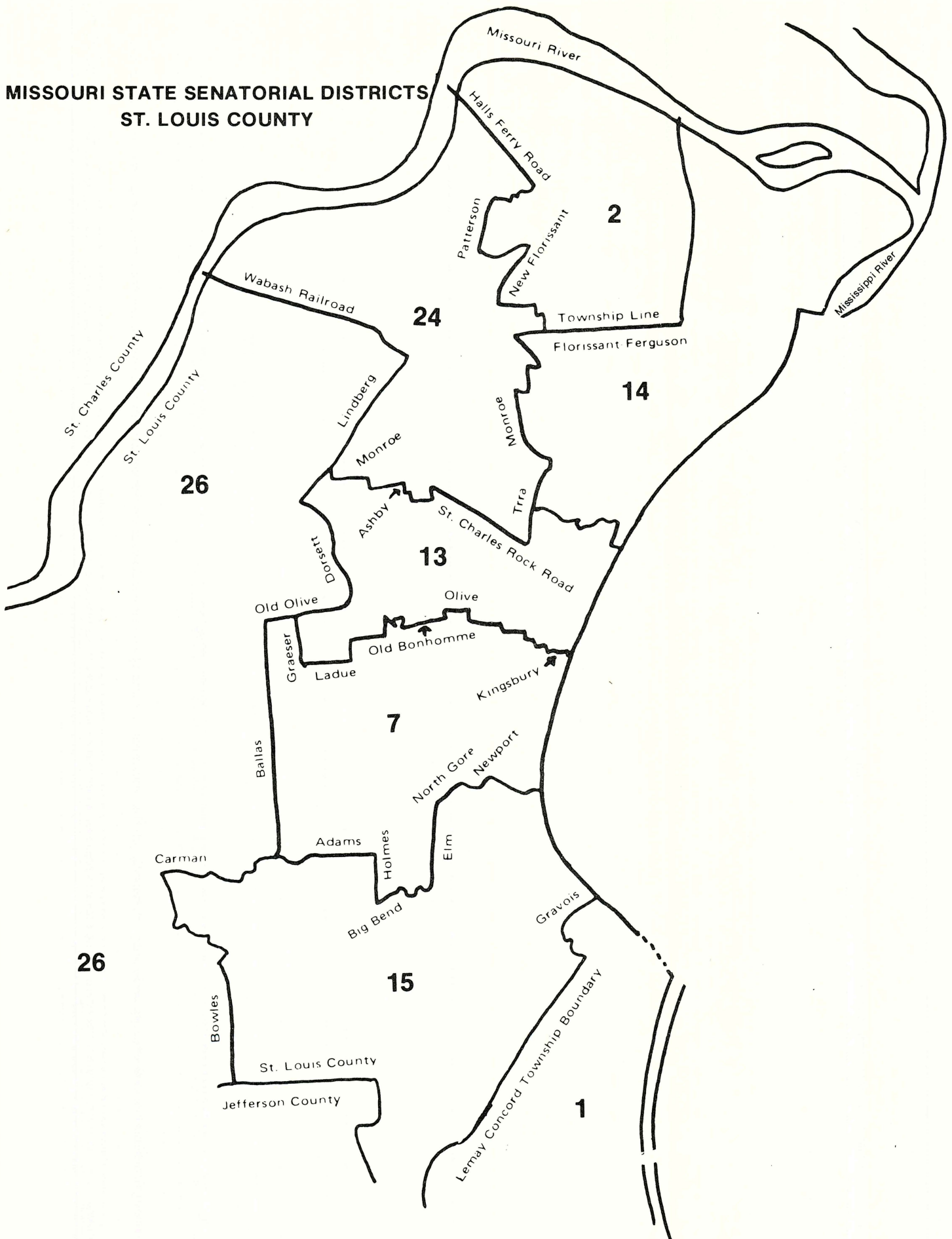
The Thirty-four SENATORIAL DISTRICTS of Missouri



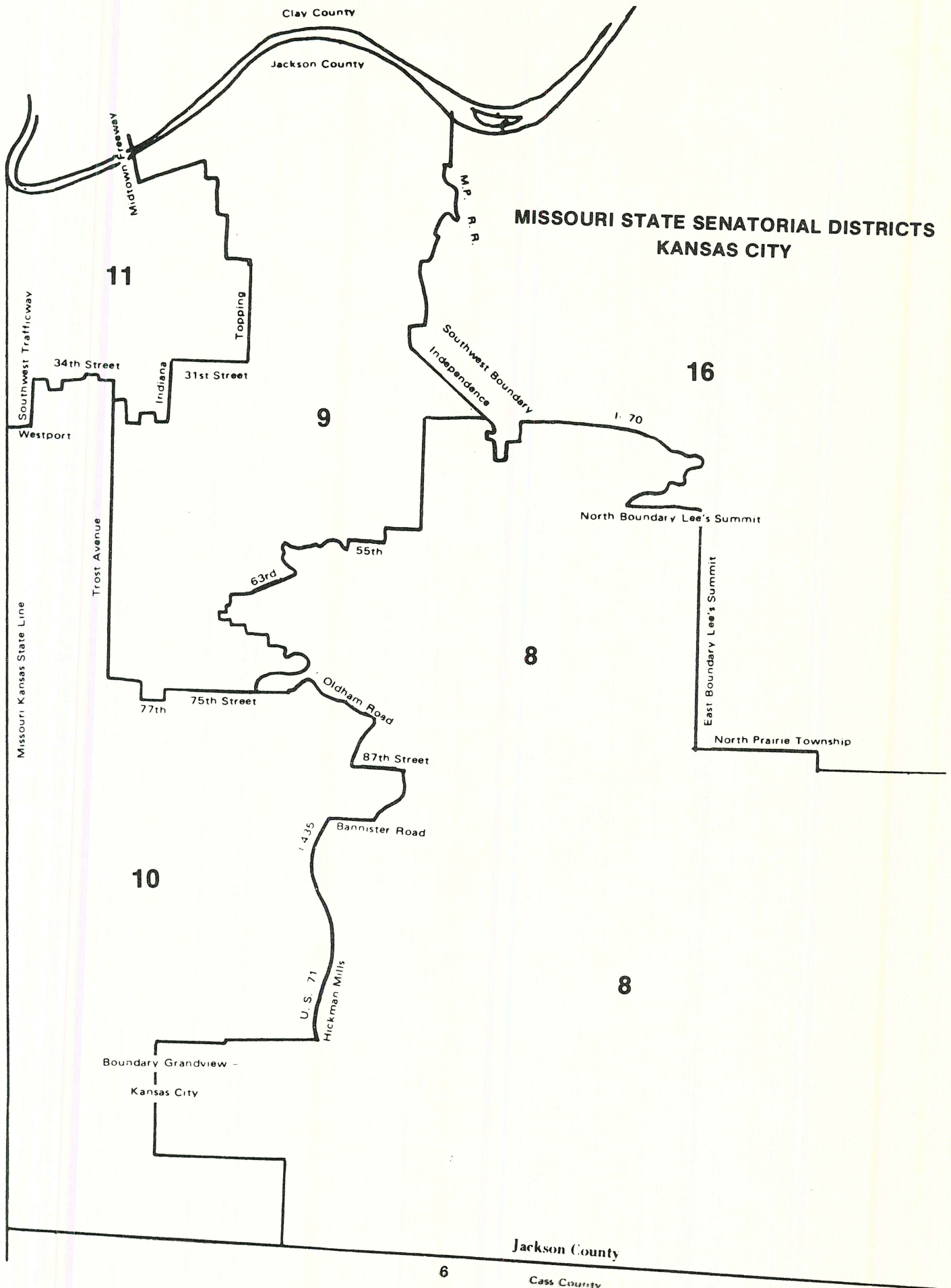
MISSOURI STATE SENATORIAL DISTRICTS
ST. LOUIS CITY



**MISSOURI STATE SENATORIAL DISTRICTS
ST. LOUIS COUNTY**



MISSOURI STATE SENATORIAL DISTRICTS
KANSAS CITY



SENATE STANDING COMMITTEES

80TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Accounts, Assignments and Clerical Forces

Senators: Merrell, Chairman
Cox, Vice-chairman
Gant
Scott
Wilson (34th)
Webster
Bradshaw

State Budget Control

Senators: Merrell, Chairman
Tinnin, Vice-chairman
Wilson (34th)
Woods
Schneider
Jones
Bradshaw

Gubernatorial Appointments

Senators: Merrell, Chairman
Snowden, Vice-chairman
Gant
Scott
Mueller
Webster
Jones

Agriculture, Conservation, Parks & Tourism

Senators: Tinnin, Chairman
Dennis, Vice-chairman
Caskey
Gannon
Cox
Wilson (19th)
Ryan
Uthlaut
Russell
Doctorian

Constitutional Amendments and Reorganization

Senators: Snowden, Chairman
Dinger, Vice-chairman
Wiggins
Gant
Woods
Bild
Jones

State Health Care

Senators: Woods, Chairman
Wiggins, Vice-chairman
Dirck
Caskey
Doctorian
Johnson

Apportionment, Elections, Military and Veterans Affairs

Senators: Heflin, Chairman
Schneider, Vice-chairman
Giles
Murphy
Bild
Melton
Russell

Criminal Jurisprudence and Corrections

Senators: Caskey, Chairman
Schneider, Vice-chairman
Dennis
Melton
Murray

Industrial Development

Senators: Dennis, Chairman
Giles, Vice-chairman
Scott
Russell
Doctorian

Appropriations

Senators: Dirck, Acting Chairman
Merrell
Banks
Tinnin
Panethiere
Wiggins
Wilson (34th)
Webster
Jones
Bradshaw

Education

Senators: Tinnin, Chairman
Woods, Vice-chairman
Heflin
Murphy
Wilson (34th)
Caskey
Wilson (19th)
Uthlaut
Melton
Frappier
Russell

Insurance

Senators: Murphy, Chairman
Cox, Vice-chairman
Dennis
Banks
Dirck
Wilson (34th)
Webster
Uthlaut
Johnson

Banks, Banking and Financial Institutions

Senators: Gant, Chairman
Cox, Vice-chairman
Dinger
Banks
Heflin
Wilson (34th)
Gannon
Wilson (19th)
Doctorian
Webster
Ryan
Uthlaut

Energy and Environment

Senators: Mueller, Chairman
Heflin, Vice-chairman
Dennis
Frappier
Murray

Interstate Cooperation

Senators: Giles, Chairman
Dinger, Vice-chairman
Scott
Merrell (Ex Officio)
Jones
Johnson

State Fiscal Affairs

Senators: Wilson (34th), Chairman
Tinnin, Vice-chairman
Merrell
Panethiere
Webster
Bradshaw
Jones

Judiciary

Senators: Dinger, Chairman
Caskey, Vice-chairman
Panethiere
Schneider
Wiggins
Melton
Bild
Bradshaw
Murray

Senate Standing Committees (continued)

Labor & Management Relations

Senators: Dirck, Chairman
Scott, Vice-chairman
Panethiere
Wiggins
Murphy
Giles
Jones
Ryan
Frappier

Legislative Research

Senators: Cox, Chairman
Mueller, Vice-chairman
Heflin
Scott
Dinger
Bild
Webster
Murray
Bradshaw
Russell

Local Government, Fees & Salaries

Senators: Scott, Chairman
Snowden, Vice-chairman
Dennis
Dirck
Melton
Mueller
Ryan
Uthlaut

**Municipal Corporations, Railroads
and Private Corporations**

Senators: Panethiere, Chairman
Gant, Vice-chairman
Wiggins
Gannon
Banks
Murphy
Bild
Murray
Ryan
Johnson

**Public Health, Mental Health,
Developmental Disabilities, Welfare,
Medicaid & Consumer Protection**

Senators: Wiggins, Chairman
Banks, Vice-chairman
Schneider
Woods
Giles
Wilson (19th)
Doctorian
Bild
Frappier
Murray

Roads, Highways and Transportation

Senators: Cox, Chairman
Panethiere, Vice-chairman
Tinnin
Gannon
Dinger
Ryan
Uthlaut
Frappier

**Rules, Joint Rules, Resolutions
and Miscellaneous Bills**

Senators: Schneider, Chairman
Gant, Vice-chairman
Merrell
Scott
Cox
Jones
Bradshaw

State Departments & Governmental Affairs

Senators: Gannon, Chairman
Snowden, Vice-chairman
Dennis
Mueller
Caskey
Murray
Frappier
Melton

Urban Affairs and Housing

Senators: Banks, Chairman
Gant, Vice-chairman
Wiggins
Schneider
Bild

Ways and Means

Senators: Schneider, Chairman
Panethiere, Vice-chairman
Gant
Woods
Murphy
Dennis
Ryan
Frappier
Murray

SYNOPSIS OF SENATE BILLS

80th General Assembly, Second Regular Session

SB 506—(Tinnin)—Higher Education - community junior colleges

The bill repeals section 161.191, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof one new section.

This bill would allow state funding for capital improvements on the campuses of "community junior colleges" (which name would become the designation for such schools). The state would be permitted to provide, through the appropriations process - including recommendations from the Department of Higher Education - up to 80% of the estimated costs of specific improvements. The bill would allow a community junior college to offer courses and programs outside its district, with the prior approval of the Department of Higher Education, and to count the costs of such as "operating costs" for funding purposes.

SB 507—(Tinnin)—Public school retirement system - yearly increases

The bill repeals section 169.070, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof one new section.

This bill would change from 2% to 4% the maximum yearly cost-of-living increase which may be given to retired public school employees. It would also increase from 10% to 24% the maximum total increase permitted for a retired member of the system.

SB 508—(Tinnin)—Relates to the operation of motor vehicles

The bill repeals section 304.170, RSMo Supp. 1979, and enacts in lieu thereof one new section.

The bill changes the allowable maximum width of implements of husbandry from ten feet, six inches to eleven feet, six inches.

The bill contains an emergency clause.

SB 509—(Webster)—Relating to adoption

This bill repeals nineteen sections of Chapter 453, RSMo 1978 and enacts in lieu thereof nineteen new sections, with penalty provisions.

The act defines "minor" and "parent". Throughout the act references to "under twenty-one years of age" are repealed and the terms "minor" or "under eighteen years of age" are substituted. Rights are extended to fathers of children born out of wedlock, but only if prior to an entry of a decree under this act the individual has acknowledged the child as his own by affirmatively asserting his paternity. However, any parent whose identity is known shall be served with process and made a party to any action under the act. The act shortens the length of time necessary to constitute an abandonment by a parent which terminates the right of a parent to deny the consent necessary for adoption. The bill provides that in cases where an adoption or custody proceeding involves a child that is the natural child of one of the petitioners, and in cases where all the parents required by this act to give consent have done so, the court may waive the investigation of the physical and mental condition and antecedents of the child. The bill requires that an agency give preference for adoption of a child to adult(s) who as foster parent or parents have cared for the child continuously for a period of at least eighteen months, but the final determination shall be within the sole discretion of the court. The bill exempts emancipated minors from adoption.

SB 510—(Webster)—Relates to the regulation of lobbying

This act repeals section 105.470, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof one new section.

The bill stipulates that certain contributions (listed in section 105.470.4(2)) do not have to be reported as required by section 105.470, RSMo, if those funds are required to be reported under the provisions of sections 130.041, 130.046 and 130.051. Those sections relate to the filing of disclosure reports of receipts and expenditures, the times for filing such reports and the contents of the reports.

The bill provides that if funds are reported as required by the above listed sections, then a lobbyist will not be required to report in his statement to the Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives and the Secretary of the Senate, a list showing the names of the recipients and the amount of each honorarium, gift or loan, or services or items of value in excess of twenty-five dollars, paid or provided during any month to or for an official in the legislative branch.

SB 511—(Webster)—Certain intoxicating liquor containers

The bill repeals section 311.100, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof one new section.

This bill changes the unit of measurement used to determine "sale by the drink" of intoxicating liquor, other than malt liquor, when sold in its original package. Such liquor would be designated as sold "by the drink" when in a quantity of less than 187 milliliters rather than less than one-half pint.

SB 512—(Schneider)—Relating to children subject to supervision of the juvenile court and placement in the Division of Youth Services

This bill repeals sections 211.025, 211.027, 211.029, 211.031, 211.181, 211.321 and 219.021, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof seven new sections.

This bill makes the rehearing of commissioners' decisions discretionary on the part of the judge, and increases the time for filing a petition for a rehearing from ten days to fifteen days.

This bill describes types of behavior which would subject juveniles to court jurisdiction and distinguishes between a child who comes before the court for committing an act that would not be a crime if committed by an adult (status offender) and an abused, dependent or neglected juvenile, and a juvenile who violates a state law or municipal ordinance. Dispositional options are listed for each group. Commitment of status offenders is limited to those juveniles who are adjudicated as such and are under the court's jurisdiction for a previous adjudication for a status offense or a violation of a state law or municipal ordinance. Juveniles adjudicated as homeless, dependent, or neglected could not be committed to the division.

This bill removes routine traffic violations by sixteen year olds and over from the jurisdiction of the juvenile court. Violations constituting felonies would remain under the court's jurisdiction.

When a juvenile court takes a child who resides in another county into custody, it is required to notify the juvenile court of the county of a child's residence within seventy-two hours.

Juvenile courts are authorized to order restitution,

reparation, or community service for juveniles who are adjudicated as law violators.

The confidentiality requirements of juvenile records are clarified to allow for the legitimate collection of data for research purposes.

Status offenders committed to the division could not be placed in the state training schools at Boonville or Chillicothe or in the regional facilities at the W. E. Sears Youth Center in Poplar Bluff or the Hogan Street Youth Center in St. Louis. Placement of status offenders in the division's group or foster homes would still be permitted.

SB 513—(Schneider)—Relates to penalties for the offense of rape

The bill repeals sections 549.071, 549.261, 558.016, 558.026, 559.012, 565.012 and 566.030, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof seven new sections.

The act establishes the crimes of first degree rape and second degree rape. A person commits the crime of first degree rape if he has sexual intercourse with another person to whom he is not married, without that person's consent by the use of forcible compulsion. A person commits the crime of second degree rape if he has sexual intercourse with a person to whom he is not married who is less than fourteen years old. First degree rape is punishable by a term of imprisonment of not less than two years and not to exceed life imprisonment. Second degree rape is a class B felony (5-15 years) unless the actor inflicts serious physical injury or displays a deadly weapon in a threatening manner in which case such rape is a class A felony (10-30 years or life). The act provides that a person convicted of first degree rape shall not be eligible for probation and parole and sentence shall neither be withheld nor suspended by the court.

The act provides that a person previously convicted of the offense of first degree rape is a "dangerous offender". The court may sentence a person convicted of the offense of first degree rape who is a dangerous offender to an extended term of not less than thirty years.

Pursuant to this act, multiple sentences of imprisonment for persons convicted of an offense of first degree rape and other offenses committed during or at the same time as the commission of first degree rape shall run consecutively.

The act also adds to the statutory list of aggravating circumstances which a judge or jury may consider in a trial for capital murder. One new circumstance which the judge or jury could consider as a result of this act is that the murder was committed while the defendant was engaged in the perpetuation or in the attempt to perpetuate first degree rape or before the defendant left the scene of first degree rape. The other new circumstance which the judge or jury could consider is that the murder was committed by the defendant for the purpose of preventing the person killed from testifying in any judicial proceeding.

SB 514—(Schneider)—Increases the personal deduction on state income tax for one year

The bill repeals section 143.151, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof one new section.

This bill provides that for the 1980 tax year, the personal and spouse exemptions are increased from \$1,200 to \$2,000. After that year, the exemptions will return to current levels.

SB 515—(Wilson - 34th)—Relates to junior college districts

The bill repeals section 174.010, RSMo Supp. 1979, and enacts in lieu thereof one new section.

This bill would remove the counties of Andrew, Buchanan, Clinton, DeKalb and Platte from the fifth state college district

(Northwest) and place them in the sixth (Western). Currently, the sixth district is coterminous with the Missouri Western Junior College District as it existed on January 1, 1966. Since this included parts of the five counties named, there is a current overlap.

SB 516—(Wilson - 34th)—Relating to capital and surplus requirements of certain insurance companies

The bill repeals section 379.080, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof one new section.

This bill stipulates that a stock company formed to do insurance business other than life insurance, which is authorized to do business in a foreign country or a possession of the United States or has outstanding insurance or reinsurance contracts on risks located in a foreign country, may, with the approval of the Director of Insurance, invest certain capital (remaining after legal capital and surplus requirements have been met) and other assets in securities, cash or other investments which are payable in the currency of the foreign country. Such securities, cash or other investments shall be substantially the same kinds and classes as those eligible for investment as otherwise provided by section 379.080.1. Further, the bill delineates the formula to be used in determining the permissible aggregate amount of foreign investment and cash.

This act also raises from four hundred thousand dollars each to eight hundred thousand dollars each the capital and surplus required for an insurance company to purchase a majority of the shares of another insurance company doing the kinds of business mentioned in subdivision 1 of section 379.010 (relates to all kinds of insurance, except life).

SB 517—(Wilson - 34th)—Relating to supplemental material submitted with the annual budget requests of state agencies

The bill repeals section 1 of the omnibus state reorganization act of 1974 and enacts in lieu thereof one new section.

The bill deletes that section of the reorganization act which specifies additional information that must accompany the annual budget requests of state agencies. This information includes a description and priority of importance of each activity in which the various units of the agency are expected to be engaged during the upcoming fiscal year. The information also includes a financial report of the receipts and expenditures of the agency during the previous fiscal year.

Currently, this information must be submitted by October 1 of each year to the Commission of Administration, Auditor, Secretary of State, Director of the Committee on State Fiscal Affairs, and the chairmen of the House and Senate Appropriations Committees.

SB 518—(Merrell)—Life cycle energy costing for state facilities

This act requires life cycle costing of energy for new and renovated state facilities. The Office of Administration would be required to develop methods of the analysis of projected energy consumption in new or renovated facilities. Agencies would be required to conduct an energy consumption analysis for any major facility. The most energy efficient system would be incorporated into the design of the facility.

SB 519—(Merrell)—Repeals the state inheritance tax and imposes an estate tax

This bill repeals thirty-six sections of Chapter 145, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof twenty new sections.

The provisions of this act repeal the current inheritance and

estate taxes and impose a new estate tax. The new tax is set equal to the credit for "state death taxes" allowed under the Federal Internal Revenue Code. Rather than a tax on the different individuals receiving a bequest from an estate at different rates, this tax will be a single tax against the estate. This new method lowers the state tax the most possible without the estate incurring additional federal taxes.

New enforcement provisions compatible with the new tax are proposed. The bill would become effective January 1, 1981.

SB 520—(Merrell)—Provides income tax credit

The bill would amend Chapter 143, RSMo, by adding one new section.

This act provides that for the tax years 1981 through 1984, inclusively, a credit of five percent would be allowed on individual income taxes. The credit would expire after the 1984 tax year.

SB 521—(Bradshaw)—Administrative rules and regulations

The bill amends Chapter 536, RSMo, by adding one new section thereto.

This bill imposes upon state agencies the burden of establishing the validity or applicability of their rules, regulations and policies in any action or proceeding involving their validity or applicability.

SB 522—(Bradshaw)—Expands the definition of "in transit property" for property tax

The bill would repeal section 137.093, RSMo 1978, and enact in lieu thereof seven new sections.

This bill would change the definition of "in transit property" to include property that has an uncertain final destination upon arrival in Missouri or property which is repackaged or reassembled while in a Missouri warehouse. In transit property would continue to acquire no situs in the state for property tax purposes. Both public and private warehouses are newly defined and required to keep records of the status of stored property and make reports on property becoming taxable. Violation of the provisions are a class C misdemeanor.

SB 523—(Bradshaw)—Housing at Southwest Missouri State University

This bill would authorize Southwest Missouri State University to lease a parcel of land to an individual for up to thirty years. The terms of the lease would require the person leasing the land to build housing facilities on it and to lease the facilities to the university. The university would rent the facilities to students, employees and officers of the university and pay its lease solely from the rental so derived. At the end of the lease period the facilities would become the property of the state.

SB 524—(Gant)—Abuse of adults by an adult family or household member

Any adult who has been subject to or threatened with abuse by a present or former adult family or household member may seek relief under this act by filing a sworn petition alleging such abuse. An adult's right to relief under this act shall not be affected by his leaving the residence or household to avoid abuse.

When a petition is filed under the provisions of this act and good cause is shown in the petition and through testimony, the circuit court may immediately issue an "ex parte order of protection". Such order shall be in effect until the time of the court hearing, which must be held not later than ten days after the filing of the petition. The court may, after the hearing, issue a full order of protection for a definite period of time, not to

exceed one year. Any order of protection granted under this act to protect the petitioner from abuse may include, but need not be limited to:

(1) enjoining the respondent from abusing, threatening to abuse, molesting or disturbing the peace of the petitioner;

(2) enjoining the respondent from entering the premises of the family home or the home of petitioner, when the residence or household is jointly owned, leased, rented or occupied by both parties, or by petitioner individually or with a person other than respondent;

(3) directing the respondent to provide suitable alternate housing for the petitioner when the respondent has a duty to support the petitioner or minor children.

A law enforcement officer dispatched to the scene of an alleged incident of abuse shall verify whether an effective order of protection has been issued to the abused party. When the officer reasonably believes that an effective ex parte order of protection has been violated, he shall escort the respondent from the scene of the alleged incident. When the officer reasonably believes that an effective full order of protection has been violated, he shall take the respondent into custody for not more than twenty hours. Before twenty hours have elapsed any respondent taken into custody for an alleged violation of a full order of protection may be ordered released by the judge who issued the full order of protection or any available circuit or associate circuit court judge unless the judge determines in the exercise of his discretion that the respondent will or may violate the full order of protection when released, or will not or may not appear at a hearing on a petition alleging his violation of the full order of protection. When such a determination is made, the judge may either in lieu of or in addition to the above methods of release impose one of a number of specified conditions of release in order to reasonably assure that the respondent will not violate the full order of protection upon release or will appear at the hearing on a petition alleging his violation of the order of protection.

Any violation of an order of protection shall be punishable as civil or criminal contempt of court under the laws of the State of Missouri. If the court does see fit to confine the respondent to jail in order to insure compliance with an order or for violation of any order of protection, the court may direct that confinement be served on weekends or after working hours or both on weekends and after working hours.

In addition to orders of protection, the court also may issue orders for maintenance, support and custody. Orders for maintenance shall be for a fixed period, not to exceed 90 days. Orders for custody, support, temporary custody and visitation shall be for a fixed period, not to exceed one year, and shall not expire before the order of protection expires.

SB 525—(Gant)—Relating to a preference election on ERA

The bill provides that a preference election shall be called by the Governor, to be held on the primary election day in August, 1980. The election is to be conducted by the local election officials and shall be certified to the Secretary of State. Election costs and notices shall be handled as otherwise provided by law. The proposition shall be submitted as follows:

"Shall the General Assembly of the State of Missouri ratify the proposed Equal Rights Amendment to the Constitution of the United States?"

The act contains an emergency clause.

SB 526—(Gant)—Relates to the State Board of Probation and Parole

The bill repeals section 549.205, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof one new section.

This act increases the membership of the State Board of Probation and Parole from three to five members. The three members currently serving shall continue to serve their terms. Of the two additional members appointed to the board, one shall be appointed to serve a term until April 1, 1983 and one to serve a term until April 1, 1985. This act shall become effective on January 15, 1981.

SB 527—(Uthlaut)—Establishing a Missouri State Technical Institute

This bill would provide for the State of Missouri, through the Department of Higher Education, to take over the operation and facilities of Linn Technical College from the Linn R-II school board. It would be called the Missouri State Technical Institute and administered by an eight-member board of regents, one member from each state college district.

SB 528—(Uthlaut)—Relates to premium taxes due from insurance companies

The bill repeals section 148.390, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof one new section.

This act stipulates that insurers, in the calculation of the premium tax, shall also exclude from the gross amount of premiums all premiums received from prepaid medical or health plans, or from policies or contracts issued to cover all or part of the dental, hospital, surgical, medical or sickness expenses incurred by the insured.

SB 529—(Uthlaut)—Relates to creditable service in certain state retirement systems

The bill amends Chapter 104 by adding thereto one new section.

This bill provides that any person retiring under the provisions of Chapter 104, members of the Missouri State Employees' Retirement System and members of the Highway Employees' and Highway Patrol Retirement System, shall be entitled to one-twelfth of a year of creditable service for each twenty-one days of unused accumulated sick leave which he has earned, but this act will not permit a person to use the credited sick leave to vest in the retirement system.

SB 530—(Bild)—Fire protection districts and district boards of directors

The bill repeals sections 321.120, 321.200, 321.210 and 321.420, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof five new sections.

This bill provides terms of office for the board of directors elected at the time of a fire protection district's incorporation. The person receiving the third highest number of votes shall serve a term of at least one year, the second highest shall serve a term of at least two years and the highest shall serve a term of at least three years. Thereafter members shall serve three year terms. Directors in office at the time this act takes effect shall serve the term for which they were elected.

The board shall meet not less than once each month in the district. Additional meetings may be held and all minutes and records of the board meetings shall be available to the public at the main firehouse in the district from 8:00 a.m. until 5:00 p.m. every day except Sunday. Notices of meetings shall be posted continuously at firehouses of the district. No business shall be conducted by the board unless a quorum is present.

The board shall exercise all powers of the board without delegation to any governmental or other body. Members of the staff of the district may be employed or discharged only by a board which includes at least two publicly elected directors.

A vacancy on the board shall be filled by the remaining two

publicly elected members. If there are not two remaining publicly elected directors, the circuit court having jurisdiction over the district shall appoint the members necessary to fill the existing vacancies. Board appointed members shall serve only until successors are elected on the first Tuesday in April following the occurrence of the vacancy and such successors shall serve the remainder of the term.

Court appointed members shall serve until a successor is elected at a special election to be held at the earliest date available under provisions of Chapter 115, RSMo, (state election law).

When there are not two remaining publicly elected board members, the remaining director or directors shall, within ten days of such vacancy or vacancies, petition the circuit court to make the number of appointments required. A hearing shall be set and public notice of the hearing given. Not later than three days before the hearing any qualified person may file an application for appointment as director with the circuit court. Within ten days after the hearing, the circuit court shall make the required appointment of qualified persons.

The bill also establishes the regular date for the election of directors after the first board of directors.

SB 531—(Bild)—Relates to witness immunity

This bill provides that in a criminal proceeding a circuit court is authorized, upon request of the prosecuting attorney or circuit attorney or the Attorney General in a criminal action, to compel a person asserting the privilege against self-incrimination to testify or produce evidence before a court or grand jury. The bill provides that no testimony, evidence or other information obtained directly or indirectly from the compelled testimony and evidence may be used against the person in any proceeding or prosecution concerning which he gave answer or produced evidence under court order, except a prosecution for perjury, false swearing or contempt committed in answering or failing to answer or in failing to produce evidence in accordance with the order.

The bill also provides that a person who refuses to testify after being granted immunity under this act shall be adjudged in contempt and committed to the county jail until such time, not to exceed twelve months, that the contempt is purged by production of the evidence or the giving of the testimony.

SB 532—(Bild)—Relating to marriage licenses

The bill repeals section 451.050, RSMo 1978, relating to serological syphilis testing as a requirement for obtaining a marriage license.

SB 533—(Melton)—Relates to retirement of certain judicial personnel

The bill repeals sections 476.510 and 476.565, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof two new sections.

The bill repeals the present provisions which prohibit the practice of law by judges receiving retirement benefits. However, any person receiving such retirement benefits shall have his retirement compensation reduced by the amount of and to the extent of one-half of his net earnings received from the practice of law during the previous calendar year.

SB 534—(Melton)—Relates to the administration of decedents' estates

The bill repeals section 473.117, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof one new section.

The act removes the prohibition against non-resident individuals serving as administrators or executors. Corporations, partnerships and associations organized under

the laws of a state or country other than the State of Missouri, or any United States national banking association having its principal place of business outside the State of Missouri, may serve as an administrator or executor only if the requirements of section 362.600 RSMo, relating to foreign corporations are satisfied. Before a non-resident of this state or a corporation organized under the laws of another state or country is issued letters testamentary or of administration, there shall be filed in the probate court a designation of a resident of this state or corporation of this state authorized to administer trusts, upon whom service of process may be made.

The act also provides that no administrator or executor of another executor or administrator in consequence thereof, shall be an administrator or executor of the first decedent.

SB 535—(Melton)—West Plains Residence Center

This bill would authorize Southwest Missouri State University to continue operating the residence center at West Plains calling it the West Plains Branch of Southwest Missouri State University.

SB 536—(Cox)—Relates to attorney fees in certain civil actions

This act provides that in any civil law suit instituted in a circuit court of this state where a party seeks a monetary award of damages, the successful party shall receive reasonable attorney's fees, the amount to be established by the circuit judge.

SB 537—(Cox)—Relates to the definition of living wills

A living will as defined in this act shall mean a statement signed by any individual requesting that he not be kept alive by any artificial means should the situation arise.

Living wills would be recognized as compatible with the laws of Missouri. Living wills must be signed by the maker, witnessed by a physician, notarized and recorded with the county recorder's office of the maker's home county. The living will would not become effective until one year after it is signed.

No physician, surgeon, nurse or hospital shall be liable for damages for decisions made in accordance with a valid living will.

SB 538—(Cox)—Relating to the duties of the Secretary of State in the printing and distribution of documents

The bill repeals sections 2.030, 2.040, 2.050 and 2.060, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof one new section.

The bill requires the Secretary of State to annually collate, index, print and bind all laws and resolutions enacted by the General Assembly and all amendments to the constitution and all amendments approved by the people. He is required to determine how many copies of each volume of the session laws is needed and he must distribute them without charge to specified depositories. Additional copies of the session laws can be sold.

The bill removes the provision of current law that these actions of the Secretary of State relating to publication and distribution of documents must be authorized by concurrent resolution of the General Assembly.

SB 539—(Dinger)—Repeals the state inheritance tax and imposes an estate tax

This bill repeals thirty-six sections of Chapter 145, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof twenty new sections.

The provisions of this act repeal the current inheritance and estate taxes and impose a new estate tax. The new tax is set equal to the credit for "state death taxes" allowed under the

Federal Internal Revenue Code. Rather than a tax on the different individuals receiving a bequest from an estate at different rates, this tax will be a single tax against the estate. This new method lowers the state tax the most possible without the estate incurring additional federal taxes.

Additional provisions are included to capture any increased federal credit allowed for generation-skipping transfers and new enforcement provisions compatible with the new tax are proposed. The bill would become effective January 1, 1981.

SB 540—(Dinger)—Relating to the limits of coverage for motor vehicle liability insurance

The bill repeals section 303.190, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof one new section.

This bill raises the limits of liability relative to policies of motor vehicle liability insurance. The bill stipulates that a motor vehicle liability insurance policy shall insure the person named therein, and any other person using a vehicle with permission, against losses as follows: \$25,000 (currently \$10,000) because of bodily injury to or death of a person in any one accident and, subject to said limit for one person, \$50,000 (currently \$20,000) because of bodily injury to or death of two or more persons in any one accident.

SB 541—(Dinger)—Relates to marketability of titles of record to interests in land

The bill provides that any person having the legal capacity to own land in this state who now or thereafter shall have an unbroken chain of title of record to any interest in land for at least forty years and can show in a summary court proceeding that he is in actual possession of such interest in land has or shall have a marketable title of record to such interest, subject to nine exceptions set forth in Section 3 of this act.

The act provides that any person, including an unborn or unascertained person, having an interest in or claim against any land, or any person acting on his behalf, may exclude such interest or claim from the operation of this act by filing a notice of the claim within a specified time. Section 7 sets forth the contents required for such notice. The notice shall be filed with the recorder of deeds in the county in which the land is situated.

Nothing in the act shall be construed to limit the term "marketable title of record" to the marketable title of record provided in this act.

SB 542—(Gannon)—Relating to the compensation of military forces

The bill repeals section 41.430, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof one new section.

This legislation stipulates that officers and warrant officers of the organized militia of the state shall either receive a compensation identical to that given to officers of like grade in the U. S. armed forces, or shall be compensated at a flat daily rate based on the prevailing federal minimum hourly wage, whichever is greater.

Similarly, when enlisted personnel of the state militia are ordered to active duty, they shall receive either a rate of pay identical to that given to enlisted personnel of like grades in the U. S. armed forces, or shall be compensated at a flat rate based on the prevailing federal minimum hourly wage, whichever is greater.

SB 543—(Gannon)—Propane as a special motor vehicle fuel

To repeal section 142.362, RSMo 1978, and to enact two new sections in lieu thereof.

This act would change the fuel taxes for non-commercial

owners of motor vehicles which burn propane. The bill provides for owners of these vehicles to pay an annual fifty dollar registration tax in lieu of the seven cent per gallon gasoline tax.

SB 544—(Gannon)—Relates to the appointment and compensation of circuit clerks

The bill repeals section 483.243, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof one new section.

The amount of the salaries of division clerks of the circuit courts in counties of specified population and assessed valuation is increased. The amount of the increase varies according to the population and assessed valuation of the counties.

SB 545—(Wiggins)—Omnibus Mental Health Bill

This bill repeals sections of Chapters 105, 162, 191, 198, 202, 211 and 552 and enacts two hundred and six new sections.

This bill is an omnibus bill which changes either the substance or form of much of the mental health statutes. The bill deals with such areas as: departmental powers, functions and organization; the obligation of the recipient and recipient's family to pay for services; the department's placement of "clients"; services including "receivership provisions"; and "criminal" interstate compacts, regarding transfer of patients interstate; criminal pretrial and commitment procedures; civil detention procedure for adults; civil commitment procedure for juveniles; county funding for community mental health centers; payment for educational services rendered by the department in its facilities; and requiring all medical insurers and health maintenance organizations to provide insurance coverage for mental health services.

SB 546—(Wiggins)—Department of Health

To repeal section 192.030, RSMo 1978, and to enact two new sections in lieu thereof.

The act would create a Department of Health composed of the existing division of health, the state health planning and development agency, and the state health coordinating council. These agencies would be transferred to the Department of Health by a Type I transfer. The new department would be directed by an individual qualified by experience and training for the position. The director would have the power to appoint and dismiss deputy and division directors with the advice and consent of the State Board of Health. A deputy director would have primary responsibility for coordinating the delivery of local health services.

The department would monitor the quality of health in the state. It would monitor the health effects of environmental programs and make recommendations for programmatic improvements. The department would also be required to monitor the quality of service provided to Medicaid recipients. Finally, the department would develop a comprehensive disease prevention plan.

SB 547—(Wiggins)—Health care - cost containment; certificate of need

The bill repeals sections 2, 4, 7 and 13 of Conference Committee Substitute for HB 222 of the first regular session of the 80th General Assembly, and enacts three new sections in lieu thereof.

CCH/HB 222 required that new hospitals receive a certificate of need from the state health planning and development agency before making any capital expenditures in excess of \$150,000.

HB 222 was a federal compliance bill. Three provisions of that act which were in conflict with the federal requirements would be removed by SB 547.

The changes are as follows: A provision exempting donations in excess of \$150,000 from review is deleted; a requirement that services provided at facilities more than a fifteen mile radius from the applying facility cannot be considered in the review of an application is deleted; and, the requirement that failure of the agency to act within the 120 day time limit constituted approval of an application is eliminated. If the agency fails to act, the applicant may appeal.

SB 548—(Murray)—Relates to prisoners eligible for parole from state institutions

The bill repeals section 549.261, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof two new sections.

This act provides that parole may not be granted to any person who has been committed to a penal or correctional institution under the administration of the Division of Corrections for conviction of an offense under Chapter 566, which pertains to sexual offenses. Such persons would still be subject to conditional release under section 558.011.

SB 549—(Murray)—Relates to condemnation proceedings

The bill amends Chapter 523, RSMo 1978, by adding one new section.

The act provides that in any action to condemn land under Chapter 523 the date of taking shall be either the date the amount of the commissioner's award is paid into court or the date of trial if the condemning authority does not pay the amount of the commissioner's award into the registry of the court. The act provides that the just compensation to which landowners shall be entitled when an entire parcel is taken is the fair market value of the land as of the date of taking. When only part of a parcel of land is taken the landowner shall be entitled to compensation for the difference between the fair market value of the property for its highest and best use as it existed immediately before the taking and the fair market value of the property for its highest and best use as it existed immediately after the date of taking. In addition the act provides that the landowners shall receive just compensation for damaging of the property or for any diminution in value of the property prior to the date of taking caused by the public project for which the property is condemned or by any announcements or acts of the condemning authority concerning the public project.

SB 550—(Murray)—Regulation of "going out of business" sales

The bill amends Chapter 407, RSMo, and adds one new section.

This bill requires any person who advertises or conducts a "going out of business" sale to notify the Attorney General of the first and last days of the sale. Sales may not exceed a sixty day period unless an extension shall indicate the reasons and duration for the extension which may not extend beyond a reasonable time based upon market conditions.

SB 551—(Frappier)—Definition of death

This bill provides that for all legal purposes a person shall be considered dead if in the announced opinion of a physician licensed to practice in this state, based on ordinary standards of medical practice, he has experienced an irreversible cessation of spontaneous respiratory or circulatory functions, or in the event that artificial means of support preclude a determination that these functions have ceased, that he has experienced an irreversible cessation of total brain functions.

SB 552—(Frappier)—Relates to the operation of industries and farms by the Division of Corrections

The bill repeals sections 216.191 and 216.505, RSMo 1978,

and enacts in lieu thereof two new sections.

The act provides that correctional industries and farm operations shall be accounted for on an accrual basis as an enterprise fund. Financial reports shall be rendered to the Director of the Division of Corrections as he may require. The act removes the six hundred thousand dollar limitation on the working capital fund and increases the amount of the earnings of prison industries and farm operations which are permitted to be retained by the working capital fund. However, should a net loss occur in any fiscal year, the entire loss shall be charged against the working capital revolving fund and such loss may be deducted from future earnings in order to determine the amount to be transferred to the general revenue fund. Immediately after the effective date of this act, all indebtedness owed by the working capital revolving fund to general revenue shall be considered non-existent and paid in full.

The act authorizes correctional industry programs to produce goods for other states and political subdivisions, if there is an executive agreement between Missouri and the other state.

SB 553—(Frappier)—Relates to certain requirements for operation of motor vehicles

The bill repeals section 302.020, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof one new section.

The bill would change Missouri's mandatory headgear law which presently requires all persons operating or riding a motorcycle to wear a protective helmet. This bill changes current law to require only operators or passengers under the age of 18, or persons licensed less than one year, to wear protective headgear while operating or riding a motorcycle.

SB 554—(Snowden)—County revenue bonds for mortgages

This bill would authorize a county (including St. Louis City) or a combination of counties to issue and sell revenue bonds, using the proceeds to finance mortgages for low or moderate income families. The bonds could bear interest no greater than 10% with maturity no longer than 35 years. The mortgages would be handled through usual mortgage lenders and would be restricted initially to families with incomes under \$35,000 and homes with a purchase price under \$70,000. Each year those two maximums would be increased at the same rate as the consumer price index.

The county legislative body would issue the bonds and set the terms for them. The bonds could be sold at public or private sale for no less than 96% of the principal amount. The bonds would be paid solely from the revenue of the mortgages and there would be no indebtedness of the state or any county.

SB 555—(Snowden)—Medicaid benefits

The bill would repeal section 208.152 of Senate Bill 671, section 208.152 of Senate Bill 492 and section 208.152 of Senate Bill 505 of the Seventy-ninth General Assembly, as they appear in RSMo 1978, and enact in lieu thereof one new section.

This bill integrates the changes made in the three versions of RSMo 208.152. These changes relate to: (1) the service and medicine provided by podiatrists; (2) the maximum payment of 80% of the lesser of reasonable costs or customary charges for outpatient hospital services which are approved as medically necessary by the Division of Family Services and a hospital utilization review committee or a professional standard review committee; and (3) limits payments to nursing homes for persons on temporary leave of absence to two days per calendar quarter. No reference to the maximum amount of payment to nursing homes is made.

This bill adds an additional benefit payment for medical

assistance to eligible persons. The bill provides for payments for surgical procedures, including pre-surgical diagnostic services, performed in licensed ambulatory surgical facilities or hospitals.

The bill changes the criteria upon which abortion is available. The bill provides for abortion only when the abortion is necessary to save the life of the mother rather than when the abortion is medically indicated.

The bill also eliminates the exception which allows recipients who are mentally retarded or suffering from a related condition and are in intermediate care facilities to be any age.

SB 556—(Snowden)—Relates to motor vehicles and bicycles

The bill repeals sections 300.010, 300.345, 300.347, 300.350, 301.010, 302.010, 303.020, 307.025, 307.180, 307.183, 307.185, 307.188, 307.190 and 307.193, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof seventeen new sections.

This bill defines and regulates the use of motorized bicycles or mopeds. Such vehicles are prohibited from being used on sidewalks and interstate highways. In addition, no person shall operate a motorized bicycle or moped on any street or highway in the state unless it is equipped in accordance with regulations promulgated by the Vehicle Equipment Safety Commission.

Persons operating a motorized bicycle must either have a valid operator's license or be fourteen years of age and pass written and visual examinations required to obtain an operator's license. A two-year permit would then be issued by the Department of Revenue upon payment of a two dollar fee.

The bill contains penalty provisions.

SB 557—(Banks)—Relates to the regulation of insurance rates and premiums by the Division of Insurance

This act provides that no insurance rates or premiums for any type of insurance shall be used in this state by an insurance company, association or exchange until approved by the Director of the Division of Insurance. Rates or premiums are deemed approved if they are not disapproved within sixty days.

Insurance companies must file with the director all premiums, rating plans, rating systems and supplementary rate information, and all changes or amendments thereto, within at least thirty days before their effective date. Notwithstanding section 379.318 (outlining the making of rates), no rates or premiums for any type of insurance shall be excessive, inadequate or discriminatory.

The bill provides that the Director of Insurance may require the filing of any supporting data as he deems necessary. He may review rates or premiums and, if he has reason to believe that a rate, premium, rating plan or rating system made or used by an insurer does not meet the provisions of this act, then he may hold a public hearing. He must, within thirty days before such a hearing, mail written notice specifically listing the matters under consideration. If after the hearing, the director finds that the rate, premium, rating plan or rating system fails to meet the provisions of this act, then he shall issue an order to that effect. The order shall state the time when further use of the rate, premium, plan or system shall be prohibited.

The bill delineates procedures to be used by an insurer aggrieved by an order or decision of the director made without a hearing. If an insurer or rating organization fails to comply with an order of the director made under the provisions of this act, the director may suspend or revoke the license of the insurer.

Finally, the bill prohibits the development or promulgation of insurance rates or premiums in this state by a rating organization.

SB 558—(Banks)—Establishment of sickle cell anemia program by the Division of Health

The Division of Health shall establish a program for the care and treatment of persons suffering from sickle cell anemia. This program shall assist persons who require continuing treatment, but who are unable to pay for the entire cost of the required services.

State assistance shall be available to an applicant only after the applicant shows all benefits from other sources have been exhausted.

The Division of Health shall assist in the development and expansion of a sickle cell anemia program; extend financial assistance for treatment of the disease; carry on educational programs to explain this illness and its treatment. The division shall also institute a program to provide research grants and shall promulgate rules necessary to carry out provisions of this act. Such rules may be suspended by the Joint Committee on Administrative Rules until the General Assembly may reinstate such rule.

SB 559—(Banks)—Relating to operation of retail gasoline stations

After August 31, 1980, producers, refiners and wholesalers of petroleum products would be prohibited from opening a retail gasoline station and after June 30, 1980, no producer, refiner or wholesaler of petroleum products could operate a retail gasoline station in this state. The act would permit a producer, refiner or wholesaler to operate a station which had been operated by a lessee for up to sixty days while a new lessee was located or while the business was being closed.

Producers, refiners and wholesalers would be required to treat all retail dealers equally in apportioning gasoline during shortages and in the cost of equipment rented by the dealers.

Violation of this act is a class C misdemeanor.

SB 560—(Scott)—Relates to the crime of rape

The bill repeals section 566.030, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof two new sections.

This act establishes that under specified circumstances rape would constitute a class A felony (10-30 years). If the specified circumstances were not present, rape would constitute a class B felony (5-15 years) as under present law.

SB 561—(Scott)—St. Louis City Police Commissioners - appointment and term

The bill repeals section 84.030, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof one new section.

This bill provides for staggered terms for members of the board of police commissioners. When the terms of the present commissioners expire, two successors shall be appointed for two years and two for four years. The succeeding appointments shall be for four years. Vacancies shall be filled only for the unexpired term of the commissioner being replaced.

SB 562—(Scott)—Creation of certain botanical garden subdistricts

Repeals sections 184.352, 184.358, 184.360 and 184.362, RSMo, 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof five new sections.

The Board of Directors of any metropolitan zoological park and museum district may request the election officials of any city and county (St. Louis City and St. Louis County) containing all or part of such district to submit to the voters of the district the question of establishing a Botanical Garden subdistrict with a tax rate of not more than four cents on each \$100 of assessed valuation of taxable property in the district.

The cost of the election shall be paid by the city and county.

All benefits derived from the tax rate shall be available to citizens of the district without charge. However, fees and admissions may be charged to persons who are not residents of the district.

Subdistricts established under this act shall be governed by a commission of ten members serving without compensation for a term of four years. Five members shall be selected by the chief executive office of St. Louis County and five by the Mayor of St. Louis City. The bill contains provisions for terms of the commission, removal of commissioners and filling vacancies.

The subdistrict may contract with other persons for any and all services.

The bill contains certain other provisions pertaining to the district.

SB 563—(Dennis)—Establishes a Department of Corrections and Human Resources

This bill repeals sections 216.010, 216.110 and 216.115, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof four new sections.

This bill would establish a Department of Corrections and Human Resources with three divisions: Division of Administration, Division of Adult Institutions and the Division of Probation and Parole. The department would be under the supervision and control of a director appointed by the Governor, with Senate confirmation required. The existing Divisions of Corrections and Probation and Parole of the Department of Social Services would be transferred to the department according to the provisions of Section 1 of the Omnibus State Reorganization Act of 1974. The legislation has an effective date of July 1, 1981.

SB 564—(Dennis)—Duties of the State Auditor

The bill repeals section 29.230, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof one new section.

This bill raises the required percentage of qualified voters petitioning the state auditor to audit a political subdivision from five to fifteen percent of the voters casting ballots for Governor at the last election prior to the filing of the petition.

SB 565—(Dennis)—Relating to water-based fertilizer solution corporations

The bill repeals section 523.010, RSMo. 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof one new section.

This bill adds pipeline companies transporting water-based fertilizer solution to the corporations which are authorized to exercise the power to eminent domain. The fertilizer companies may not exercise the power of eminent domain without the submission of the pipeline plans to the director of the Department of Natural Resources and the director's approval. Failure of the director to approve or disapprove of the plans within 30 days shall be deemed approval. The applicant submitting plans to the director may obtain judicial review of the director's decision.

The bill provides that water-based fertilizer solution pipeline companies shall be public utilities as defined by Section 386.050, RSMo.

The bill does not apply to fertilizer pipeline companies in use on the effective date of the bill.

SB 566—(Panethiere)—Relates to collective bargaining

This act repeals sections 105.500, 105.510, 105.520, 105.525 and 105.530, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof fifteen new sections.

This act stipulates that public employees (except elected and

appointed officials) shall have the right of self-organization and the right to form, join or assist any employee organization for the purpose of bargaining collectively. Such bargaining through representatives may take place on questions of wages, hours and other terms and conditions of employment. Employees may engage in legal, concerted activities for the purpose of collective bargaining. The employer shall deduct membership dues and fees from the payroll of the employee when authorized to do so and shall remit the amount to the exclusive representative of the appropriate employee organization.

The bill creates a "Missouri Public Employees Relations Board" to be composed of one representative of management, one of labor and one a public representative who shall be chairman. The appointment, terms and salary of the board members are established. Actions of the board shall be by a simple majority of the members of the board. The board may appoint staff as necessary and shall adopt such rules and regulations as it deems necessary.

The board, which for administrative purposes shall be located in the Department of Labor and Industrial Relations, shall (among other duties enumerated in the act): establish procedures for, investigate and resolve any dispute concerning the designation of an appropriate bargaining unit; establish procedures for and oversee elections for the determination of employee representation; conduct and decide proceedings on complaints of unfair labor practices; establish lists of qualified persons to be available to serve as mediators, fact-finders, or arbitrators.

The board is given specific authority and powers to conduct hearings and inquiries. In addition, the bill delineates standards to be followed by the board when it is required to determine an appropriate bargaining unit. The act contains procedural provisions relating to the conduct of elections of employee representative organizations and the responsibilities of the board relative to such elections. Other provisions are made relating to the designation of an appropriate exclusive representative.

An exclusive representative shall have the right to act for and negotiate agreements covering all employees in the unit and shall be responsible for representing the interests of all such employees. The employer and exclusive representative shall meet at reasonable times and shall negotiate in good faith. A collective bargaining agreement shall contain a grievance procedure culminating in final and binding arbitration of unresolved grievances and disputed interpretations. Provisions are set forth relating to the appointment of an arbitrator.

The bill mandates that all cost items (wages, hours and other terms of employment) be submitted to the appropriate legislative bodies for appropriation. If the legislative body rejects any of the cost items, all cost items submitted shall be subjected to further bargaining.

A public employer shall have the power to enter into a written agreement with the exclusive representative setting forth an impasse procedure culminating in a final and binding arbitration decision (which must be ratified by the appropriate legislative body and the employees in a bargaining unit). In the event that an impasse persists, or if the parties did not provide for bargaining impasse arbitration, the bill establishes procedures for the board to render assistance by appointing mediators or a fact-finding board. If the impasse continues for thirty days, the parties may mutually agree to submit the remaining differences to final and binding arbitration.

If the parties are not required to arbitrate by this act or did not agree to submit the bargaining impasse to arbitration, either party shall be free to take whatever lawful action it deems necessary to end the dispute. Such action shall not disrupt or

interrupt public services within sixty days after the initial impasse, that is, until all impasse procedures herein described have been exhausted. Upon the employer's rejection of the arbitrator's award, the employee organization shall have ten days in which it may file with the board an intention to go on strike. The board shall notify the employer and shall seek to resolve the dispute prior to the strike date. If no resolution is forthcoming, the employee organization shall be free to strike.

Strikes by employees whose services may be interrupted for a limited period of time (as designated in the bill) may continue to strike until enjoined by the appropriate court of jurisdiction. The court may then order an employer to comply with the award of an arbitrator. Employees whose services cannot be given up for even the shortest period of time may not in any case strike. The employer shall be ordered to comply with an arbitrator's award. Employees in services in which work stoppage may be sustained for extended periods of time without serious effect on the public may vote to strike.

The bill enumerates unfair labor practices for a public employer or its representative and for a public employee or employee organization.

Other provisions relating to the board and to public employers and employees are contained in this act.

SB 567—(Panethiere)—Relating to Workmen's Compensation

This act repeals three sections in Chapter 286 and thirty-four sections in Chapter 287, RSMo, and enacts in lieu thereof thirty-eight new sections.

This bill alters the name of the Division of Workmen's Compensation to the Division of Worker's Compensation and generally relates to the worker's (rather than workmen's) compensation law.

Among other changes, the act stipulates that the term "injury" shall include disease or infection naturally resulting from an injury if the disease or infection involves a loss of at least three days of employment. The bill re-defines which employers are exempted from the worker's compensation law. This includes any employment, except those employments in which the employer is the state, wherein the employer had a total gross annual payroll for the preceding annual year of not more than ten thousand dollars for all workers and wherein the employer estimates that he will not have a total gross annual payroll for the current year of more than ten thousand dollars. No wages paid to a member of the employer's family shall be included in the total gross annual payroll. Also exempted is any employment, other than employments in which the employer is the state, wherein the employer has not had a payroll for a calendar year and wherein he estimates that he will not have a total gross annual payroll for the current year of more than ten thousand dollars.

The act stipulates that an employee may select his own physician, surgeon or hospital services at any time at the employer's expense (as part of compensation) for an injury or disability. However, if the commission finds that the physician, surgeon or hospital selected is rendering improper care, the commission may order the employee to select a different one. The bill stipulates that when the medical requirements are furnished by a public hospital or other institution, payment therefor shall be made to the proper authorities. The act also removes the authority of the State Board of Rehabilitation to regulate applicable fees and charges under this act and, concurrently, deletes a provision of current law providing for compensation to members of the board.

Regarding the liability of a third person to an employee or to a dependent for the injury or death of an employee, the act stipulates that the term "third person" shall not include any

employee employed by the same employer as the employee who was injured or died. No employee or dependent shall have a cause of action against any fellow employee for any injury or death caused by such fellow employee.

The legislation provides that, except as provided in Section 287.140 (additional medical compensation), no compensation shall be payable for the first three days or less of disability unless the disability shall last longer than fourteen days (currently four weeks). If the disability lasts longer than fourteen days, payment for the first three days shall be made retroactively.

This act addresses the method of computing compensation for temporary permanent partial disability, permanent total disability and compensation payable to the total dependents of the employee of a death benefit. Generally, in computing the compensation for the injuries above, the following formula is used:

— For injuries occurring on or after August 13, 1980, but before August 13, 1981, the weekly compensation shall be 66 2/3% of the employee's weekly earnings as of the date of the injury. However, the compensation shall not exceed an amount equal to 66 2/3% of the state average weekly wage in effect at that time.

— For injuries occurring on or after August 13, 1981, but before August 13, 1982, the weekly compensation shall be 100% of the employee's weekly earnings as of the date of the injury. However, the compensation shall not exceed 100% of the state average weekly wage.

— For injuries occurring on or after August 13, 1982, the weekly compensation shall be 100% of the employee's weekly earnings as of the date of injury. However, the compensation shall not exceed 200% of the state average weekly wage in effect at that time.

The bill declares that temporary total disability and temporary partial disability payments shall be made to the claimant by check. The act repeals a portion of existing law which mandates that an employer pay, in instances of permanent partial disability, additional compensation during a forty-week healing period. Temporary partial disability compensation can be made for more than one hundred weeks. Additionally, it repeals current law which maintains that no claim for compensation for occupational deafness may be filed until after six months' separation from the work-related noise. Regarding permanent total disability, the bill provides that all claims shall be determined in accordance with the facts. If an employee is restored to his regular work or its equivalent (through artificial devices or rehabilitation), then the life payment provided to him shall be suspended during the time of reemployment. However, review of life payments may be made by the Labor and Industrial Relations Commission.

The bill provides that a physician who has treated or is treating an injured employee shall be required to furnish a rating and report on the employee, unless such a physician is a salaried employee of the employer.

Regarding dependents receiving death benefits under this act, such persons shall annually report to the Division of Worker's Compensation as to marital status in the case of a widow or widower, or age and physical or mental condition in the case of a child. The bill stipulates that in determining compensation due under the provisions of the worker's compensation law, the amount due shall be reduced by an amount equal to any federal social security benefits received by the employee if they are paid because of the same injury or disability. Insurance companies which are liable for expenses or benefits payable to an injured employee shall reimburse another insurance company (not liable) which makes such payments to the employee.

Claims for compensation must be filed within two years after injury or death, within two years from the date of last payment, or within two years after the filing by the employer of the report of injury or death. However, in no event may proceedings for compensation under this act be maintained more than five years after the injury or death. If recovery is denied to a person in a legal suit the time limitations above shall begin at the date of termination or abandonment of such suit, when the suit or the proceeding is filed within two years after the employee filing of injury or death, or within two years from the date of last payment.

The act provides that all disputes based on claims arising on or after the effective date of the bill (August 13, 1980) shall be governed by the provisions of section 287.495. That section stipulates that the final award of the Commission shall be binding unless either party to the disputes, within thirty days from the date of final award, appeals to the appropriate appellate court. The provisions relating to the processing and disposition of such appeals is established.

SB 568—(Panethiere)—State Arthritis Program

This bill provides for the establishing, within the Division of Health, of a network of regional arthritis centers.

Centers established under this act shall operate programs in various levels among which are:

- (1) education for various health professionals;
- (2) education for patients, their families and the public;
- (3) improved patient care.

The bill specifies seven regions and at least one arthritis center shall be established in each region.

The Missouri Arthritis Advisory Board, established by the act, each year shall grant three one-year, state-supported clinical rheumatology fellowships. Each fellowship shall consist of an eighteen thousand dollar stipend and housing or a housing allowance in an amount to be determined by the board.

A statewide arthritis information network shall be established consisting of a statewide WATS telephone system, staffed by volunteers, if possible.

The Arthritis Advisory Board shall consist of twenty-five members. Terms for members are set by this act. The Board shall serve in an advisory capacity to the Arthritis Program Review Committee. The Committee shall consist of fifteen members, two from each of the seven regions and one at large member.

Committee and Board members shall serve without compensation but expenses incurred in performance of official duties shall be reimbursed by the state.

SB 569—(Murphy)—Relating to legal actions against insurance companies

The bill repeals section 375.420, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof one new section.

This bill stipulates that in any action against an insurance company to recover the amount of any loss under a policy of windstorm (cyclone is deleted) and coverage provided by health service corporations organized under Chapter 354, RSMo 1978, if it appears that a company has unreasonably refused to pay the loss, then the court or jury may, in addition to the amount of loss and interest, allow the plaintiff damages not to exceed three times the amount of the loss and a reasonable attorney's fee. Current law establishes the additional plaintiff damages at a level not to exceed twenty percent of the first \$1,500 of the loss, and ten percent of the amount of the loss in excess of \$1,500.

SB 570—(Murphy)—Relating to group health insurance benefits

This act provides for continuation of group health insurance benefits for a period of time after an insured ceases to be employed by the employer furnishing such insurance. The bill stipulates that a group health insurance policy delivered or issued for delivery in this state which insures employees or members for hospital, surgical or major medical insurance shall provide that employees or members whose insurance would terminate because of termination of employment or membership shall be entitled to continue certain coverage for themselves and their dependents subject to certain conditions. The bill delineates the procedure to be used by an insured electing to use the continuation option. Such employee must, on a monthly basis, pay to the group policyholder or employer the required contribution amount. The continuation shall terminate, generally, when six months has elapsed after the date of the employee's or member's insurance would otherwise have terminated (discontinuance may also occur for other reasons listed in this act).

The bill also provides that group health insurance policies (as described above) shall provide that an employee or member whose insurance under the group policy has been terminated shall be entitled to have a converted policy issued to him by the insurer, without evidence of insurability and subject to certain conditions. The act lists conditions under which a converted policy shall not be available to an employee or member. Additionally, the bill provides for premium charges under a converted policy and delineates the provisions of a converted policy. The insurer of a converted policy may refuse to renew said policy for reasons listed in the act.

The bill stipulates that if the group insurance policy from which conversion is made insures the employee or member for basic hospital or surgical expense insurance, than the employee or member shall be entitled to obtain a converted policy providing coverage under Plan A, Plan B or Plan C (these are explained in the bill and provide for varying amounts of coverage).

If the group policy from which conversion is made insures the employee or member for major medical expense insurance, then the employee or member shall be entitled to obtain a converted policy providing catastrophic or major medical coverage, as provided in the act. The insurer may, at its option, offer alternative plans for converted policies from group policies in addition to those required by this act.

Finally, the act further delineates to whom the conversion privilege may be applicable. The provisions of the act do not apply to health insurance provided state employees and their dependents. The provisions of this act shall become effective January 1, 1982 and shall apply to all group policies delivered, issued for delivery or amended on or after that date.

SB 571—(Murphy)—Increases personal deduction for one year

The act repeals section 143.151, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof one new section.

The provisions of this act would increase the personal and spouse exemption from \$1,200 to \$2,000 for calendar year 1980. After that year, the exemption will revert to the current \$1,200 amount.

SB 572—(Caskey)—Relates to the physical and mental examination of certain children

The bill repeals section 211.161, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof one new section.

This bill provides that any child within the jurisdiction of the juvenile court may be examined by a physician, psychiatrist or

psychologist appointed by the court in order that the condition of the child may be given consideration in the disposition of his case. The bill further provides that the expenses of the examination, when approved by the court, shall be taxed as costs in the case and paid by the state. Presently, the expenses of the examination are paid by the county.

SB 573—(Caskey)—Relates to the certification of alcohol and drug abuse programs

This bill requires the Department of Mental Health to establish reasonable minimum standards for alcohol abuse and drug abuse treatment or rehabilitation programs within 90 days of the effective date of the bill. The standards shall include standards regarding admission and treatment, general medical and mental health care, drugs and medications, patient rights, responsibilities of governing bodies, program management systems and a uniform system of record keeping.

The bill prohibits the operation of a non-exempt substance abuse program after 180 days of the effective date of the act unless the program is certified by the department as meeting the minimum standards prescribed by the department. Application for certification shall be on forms provided by the department and shall include the following information: (1) description of the services and activities by program type and type of patient served; (2) address of each facility used; (3) names and addresses of persons responsible for direction and operation of the program; and (4) other reasonable information which the department requires.

The department shall license those programs which substantially comply with the minimum standards. The department shall monitor the performance of the certified programs. The certification shall be renewed periodically as specified by the department and the certification is not transferable without the written approval of the department.

The department may deny, suspend or revoke a certificate if the department finds a program fails to substantially comply with the department's minimum standards. Notice of the particular reasons for the adverse action shall be given and a Chapter 536 hearing shall be given by the department. A decision by the department is final unless the applicant or operator appeals the department's decision within 30 days to the director of the department whose decision shall be final and subject to judicial review as provided by Chapter 536, RSMo.

Rules regarding the minimum standards shall be reviewed by the Missouri Advisory Council on Alcoholism and Drug Abuse and may be rescinded by the General Assembly within 60 days after the convening of the next regular session of the General Assembly.

Programs which are exempt from this bill are Alcoholics Anonymous, Alanon, Alateen, Alotot, substance abuse programs solely in public and private schools designed to provide student education, law enforcement agencies and any program accredited by the joint commission on accreditation of hospitals.

Violation of the bill in a Class B misdemeanor. The Attorney General is authorized to seek an injunction to prevent the establishment and operation of noncertified or non-exempt substance abuse programs.

SB 574—(Caskey)—Relates to reporting of alleged child abuse

The bill repeals sections 210.115, 210.130, 210.135, 210.140 and 210.150, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof five new sections.

The bill changes the standard which determines whether a person has an obligation to report an incident or conditions of potential child abuse or neglect from "reasonable cause to

believe" to "reasonable cause to suspect." The act provides that evidence of sexual abuse or sexual molestation of any child fifteen years of age or younger shall be turned over to the Division of Family Services within twenty-four hours. The act expands the immunity from civil and criminal liability to include those persons who cooperate with the division in any of its activities under the child abuse and neglect reporting provisions of Chapter 210. All legally recognized privileged communications, except that between attorney and client, shall not apply to situations involving known or suspected child abuse or neglect and shall not constitute grounds for failure to make a report, to cooperate with the Division of Family Services or to give or accept evidence in any judicial proceeding relating to child abuse or neglect. The act also gives access to otherwise confidential information to interdisciplinary consultative teams which assist the division in the evaluation of child abuse and neglect cases.

SB 575—(Woods)—Relates to a commission to review regulation of professions

This bill would establish a seven-member "Review Commission on Occupational Registration and Licensing" in the Department of Consumer Affairs, Regulation and Licensing. The commission would act in an advisory capacity to the legislature and the Governor on matters relating to the regulation of professions and occupations. Specifically, the commission would, on its own volition or on request, evaluate the need to regulate professions not now regulated. It would hold public hearings, consider a number of criteria listed in the bill and then recommend any of several degrees of regulation ranging from providing for civil causes of action to licensing. The commission could recommend that regulation is not needed. The commission could also review currently regulated professions to determine if the level of regulation is appropriate or if changes are needed.

The bill has a termination date of December 31, 1986.

SB 576—(Woods)—Protective services for the elderly

This bill will establish a program for reporting and assisting older adults who need help in protecting their own interests and in performing or obtaining services necessary to meet essential human needs.

Under provisions of this bill persons having reasonable cause to suspect that an eligible adult presents a likelihood of suffering serious physical harm and is in need of protective services are required to report this information to the Department of Social Services. The department shall maintain a statewide toll free phone number for these reports.

The department is required to: (1) investigate each report promptly and thoroughly to determine the validity of the report; (2) evaluate the needs of the individual; (3) provide social casework and counseling; (4) develop alternative living arrangements where necessary; (5) assist in locating necessary protective services.

When the department receives a report that an eligible adult faces serious physical harm and needs protective services and if access for investigation is not possible, the department may petition the court for a warrant and may also petition to enjoin anyone from interfering with the investigation. If the eligible adult is facing the likelihood of harm and is unable to give consent and has no guardian, or the guardian is unwilling to provide necessary services or allow such services to be provided, the department director shall inform the court and the director may initiate proceedings under Chapter 202, RSMo (mental health) or Chapter 475, RSMo, (guardianship).

If a peace officer has probable cause to believe an eligible

adult is in immediate danger, the peace officer may transport, or arrange transportation for, the eligible adult to an appropriate medical facility. The medical treatment may not be provided in a mental health facility unless authorized pursuant to the civil commitment procedures in Chapter 202, RSMo.

If the eligible adult does not want treatment, or withdraws his consent, the services shall not be provided or continued except that if the director has reasonable cause to believe that the eligible adult lacks capacity to consent, the director may seek a court order pursuant to the provision of section 8 of this act.

SB 577—(Woods)—Transplant of corneal tissue

This bill would permit a coroner's physician or medical examiner, upon request of an eye bank, to provide corneal tissue of a decedent if the following conditions are met: (1) the decedent was under the jurisdiction of the coroner's physician or medical examiner; (2) no objection to such a procedure was made earlier by the decedent or is subsequently made by the next of kin; and (3) removal of the corneal tissue will not interfere with the autopsy or investigation.

Neither the coroner's physician, the medical examiner nor the eye bank will be held liable in any civil or criminal action for failure to obtain next of kin's permission before removal of corneal tissue.

SB 578—(Russell)—Income tax - exempts interest from income tax

The bill repeals section 143.121, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof one new section.

The provisions of this bill would exclude from taxable income all interest earned on savings deposits in banks, savings and loans and credit unions.

The bill would become effective January 1, 1981.

SB 579—(Russell)—Relating to tenure of teachers

The bill repeals sections 168.104, 168.114, 168.221 and 174.150, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof four new sections.

This bill permits a school district or college to terminate a tenured teacher's or professor's contract for engaging in a strike or other work stoppage. It also provides that any tenured teacher or professor engaging in a strike will lose tenure. Any teacher or professor terminated or losing tenure for strike activities is prohibited from regaining tenure for a period of two years after the strike or after reemployment.

SB 580—(Russell)—Provides for "indexing" the individual income tax

This bill repeals sections 143.011, 143.021, 143.151 and 143.161, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof five new sections.

This bill provides that the income tax brackets, the personal exemptions and the dependent exemptions would all be increased annually by an inflation factor. The inflation factor would be a composite index reflecting price changes in metropolitan and rural areas and would become effective January 1, 1981.

SB 581—(Dirck)—Missouri-St. Louis Metropolitan Airport Authority Law

The bill repeals section 305.510, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof one new section.

Under current statutes the provisions of this law expire December 31, 1980. This bill changes the expiration date to December 31, 1982.

SB 582—(Dirck)—Sports, arts and recreational facilities

The bill amends Chapter 66, RSMo 1978, by adding three new sections.

This bill would authorize St. Louis County to acquire land by gift, purchase, exchange or exercise of the power of eminent domain and to plan, construct, operate and maintain or to lease to others for construction, operation and maintenance a sports arena, sports stadium, field house, indoor and/or outdoor recreational facilities and performing arts facilities and ancillary facilities.

The county would be authorized to finance and pay for this facility by negotiable interest bearing bonds which may be issued by St. Louis County when authorized by the county council.

As an alternative, the county may create a County Sports and Arts Complex Commission consisting of five members to construct and operate this facility. This commission shall be a body corporate and politic and a political subdivision of the State of Missouri.

The members of the commission would be appointed by the chief executive officer of the county. No more than three members shall be of any one political party and no elected or appointed official of any political subdivision of the state shall be a member. Qualifications, terms of office and compensation for commission members shall be established by the county council. The bill sets out powers and duties of the commission and requires the commission to make an annual report to the chief executive officer and governing body of the county.

SB 583—(Dirck)—Relates to the Missouri employment security law

The bill repeals section 288.115, RSMo Supp. 1979, and enacts in lieu thereof one new section, with an effective date.

This bill alters the contribution rates chargeable to an employer's account in the event that the total of the employer's contributions are less than the total benefits charged against his account during a specified period. The contribution rates are decreased in relation to the provisions currently in effect. The bill becomes effective July 1, 1980.

SB 584—(Doctorian)—Authorizes land use transfer from the Department of Social Services to the State Board of Education

This bill authorizes the Governor to transfer the use of part of the land of the Chillicothe State Training School for Girls from the Department of Social Services to the State Board of Education.

SB 585—(Doctorian)—Relates to the annexation of unincorporated areas

The bill repeals sections 71.012 and 71.015, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof one new section.

This bill would make certain changes in provisions for annexation of any unincorporated area by any city, town or village. If the circuit court of the county in which the unincorporated area is situated issues a declaratory judgment authorizing the city, town or village to make the annexation, the legislative body of the city, town or village must hold an election on the annexation proposition before the annexation may occur. Approval of the proposition must be: (1) by a majority of total votes cast in the city, town or village, and (2) by a majority of the total votes cast in the area to be annexed. Separate elections must be held to submit the proposition to the two groups and the elections shall be held simultaneously. Elections will be held in accordance with the general state election law governing special elections.

SB 586—(Doctorian)—Relates to certain public school retirement systems

The bill repeals sections 169.010, 169.055 and 169.300, RSMo 1978, and section 169.440, RSMo Supp. 1979, and enacts in lieu thereof four new sections.

This bill would permit members of the Public School Retirement System, or of the Kansas City District or St. Louis District Retirement System, to purchase membership service credit of up to four years for time spent in the armed forces. Currently, credit for time in the armed forces can be purchased only if such armed service occurred during a war or national defense emergency. Under this proposal the member could purchase credit for any time served prior to becoming a retirement system member. To obtain the credit, the member would have to pay to the system, with interest, the amount he and his employer would have contributed had he been teaching during the period for which he is purchasing credit and had his pay been at his initial annual salary on becoming a teacher. A member could take up to five years after election to complete payment and would have to make the election within five years of the effective date of this act or of his becoming a member of the system.

SB 587—(Mueller)—Relates to the salary of the St. Louis City Circuit Attorney

The bill repeals section 56.600, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof one new section.

This bill would raise the annual salary of the circuit attorney of the City of St. Louis from \$22,500 to \$32,500.

SB 588—(Mueller)—Medicaid benefits

The bill would repeal section 208.152 of Senate Bill 671, section 208.152 of Senate Bill 492 and section 208.152 of Senate Bill 505 of the Seventy-ninth General Assembly as they appear in RSMo 1978, and enact in lieu thereof one new section.

This bill integrates the changes made in the three versions of RSMo 208.152. These changes relate to: (1) the services and medicine provided by podiatrists; (2) the maximum payment of 80% of the lesser of reasonable costs or customary charges for outpatient hospital services which are approved as medically necessary by the Division of Family Services and a hospital utilization review committee or a professional standard review committee; and (3) limits payments to nursing homes for persons on temporary leave of absence to two days per calendar quarter. No reference to the maximum amount of payment to nursing homes is made.

This bill adds an additional benefit payment for medical assistance to eligible persons. This bill provides for prenatal care for pregnant women who are ineligible for AFDC assistance solely because they have no children at the time of the birth.

The bill changes the criteria upon which abortion is available. The bill provides for abortion only when the abortion is necessary to save the life of the mother rather than when the abortion is medically indicated.

The bill also eliminates the exception which allows recipients who are mentally retarded or suffering from a related condition and are in intermediate care facilities to be any age.

SB 589—(Mueller)—Authorizes Bi-State Development Agency to acquire energy recycling facilities

The bill repeals section 70.373, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof one new section.

The act would authorize the Bi-State Development Agency to operate a refuse recovery facility in the St. Louis area. Bi-State could receive, sort, process and use or sell waste resources.

The act would also increase the interest upon notes issued by the agency from eight to ten percent.

SB 590—(Giles)—Relates to compensation for certain victims of crime

This act provides that a person who is a resident of the State of Missouri who is injured or killed by an act or omission within the description of offenses set forth in the act may apply to the State Labor and Industrial Relations Commission for compensation.

The commission may order the payment of compensation, except to the person causing the compensable act, for personal injury or death which resulted from any of the following:

(1) An attempt to prevent the commission of crime or to arrest a suspected criminal or in aiding or attempting to aid a police officer to do so;

(2) The commission or attempt to commit any of the following offenses: assault; sexual assault; sodomy; deviate sexual assault; sexual abuse; abuse of a child; kidnapping; murder; manslaughter; rape; or any other offense involving violence.

In determining the amounts of compensation payable pursuant to this act, the commission shall, insofar as practicable, formulate standards for uniform application of this act and shall take into consideration rates and amounts of compensation payable for injuries and death under other laws of this state and of the United States and the availability of funds appropriated for the purposes of this act.

The commission may order the payment of compensation under this act for any or all of the following:

(1) Expenses actually and reasonably incurred as a result of the personal injury or death of the victim;

(2) Loss of earning power as a result of total or partial incapacity of the victim;

(3) Pecuniary loss to the dependents of the deceased victim;

(4) Any other pecuniary loss resulting from the personal injury or death of the victim which the commission determines to be reasonable.

However, no award shall be made on an application unless the applicant has incurred a minimum out-of-pocket loss of one hundred dollars or has lost at least two continuous weeks' earnings or support. No compensation shall be awarded in excess of ten thousand dollars.

The bill provides that the commission may adopt procedures for hearing the applications for compensation. Where appropriate, the commission may appoint an impartial medical expert for examination of the applicant.

SB 591—(Giles)—Board of Pharmacy

The bill repeals section 338.110, RSMo 1978, and enacts one new section in lieu thereof.

The act would enlarge the Missouri Board of Pharmacy by adding one member to represent institutional pharmacists. An institutional pharmacist is one who provides full time pharmaceutical services to institutions. Annually the Missouri Society of Hospital Pharmacists and the Missouri Pharmaceutical Association would submit five names to the director of the Department of Consumer Affairs, Licensing and Regulation. The director may submit the name of a nominee to the Governor drawn from this list.

SB 592—(Heflin)—Relating to the prohibition of blind bidding and blind selling of motion pictures in Missouri

This bill prohibits blind bidding, which is the bidding for, negotiating for or agreeing to terms for the licensing or

exhibition of a motion picture if the picture has not been screened within the state prior to any such negotiation or agreement.

If the motion picture has not already been trade screened within the state, a distributor shall include in each bid invitation for exhibition within this state, the date, time and place of the trade screening. The bill provides that the Missouri availability of exhibition of motion pictures shall not be made later than the availability of exhibitions in California and New York.

The bill requires a distributor to provide reasonable and uniform notice to Missouri exhibitions. That notice must include the date, time and location at which bids for the exhibition of a picture shall be opened and announced to all exhibitors present. The date, time and location of the announcement shall be the same date, time and location that the distributor accepts bids for the exhibition of a motion picture.

The act stipulates that any attempt to waive the prohibition against blind bidding shall be void and unenforceable. Persons violating the provisions herein outlined are guilty of a Class A misdemeanor.

SB 593—(Heflin)—Relative to emergency planning and operations

The bill repeals eleven sections in Chapter 44, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof sixteen new sections.

Generally, this act repeals current law relative to civil defense and enacts extensive provisions relative to emergency planning and operations within the Department of Public Safety.

This act is intended to reduce vulnerability of people and communities to damage, injury, and loss of life and property resulting from natural and manmade disasters; prepare for prompt rescue and care of disaster victims; provide for restoration of property affected by disasters; clarify and strengthen the roles of the Governor, state agencies and local governments relative to preventing and coping with disasters; and generally providing a comprehensive disaster management system.

The powers and responsibilities of the Governor are established as they relate to disasters. A disaster or emergency shall be declared by the Governor and may be terminated by the Governor or the legislature. Proclamation of a disaster shall activate the disaster responses and recovery aspects of the state. The Governor is authorized to establish a state emergency resources planning committee, appoint a state emergency resources administrator, suspend normal statutory or regulatory provisions relative to the conduct of state business, transfer the direction, personnel and functions of state departments as necessary to cope with disaster, commandeer or use private property, direct evacuations, control and regulate the sale or distribution of food, feed, fuel, clothing, etc., perform and exercise such other functions, powers and duties as may be necessary to promote and secure the safety of the public. Other general powers are given to the Governor, including general powers to assist political subdivisions functioning as locations of temporary housing. The Governor is afforded general authority relating to funding and financial needs arising from or due to disasters and emergencies.

The bill creates an Emergency Management Agency within the Office of the Adjutant General. That agency shall prepare and maintain a state disaster plan, which shall include the necessary planning steps and matters enumerated in the act. The agency shall also assist in the development and revision of local and jurisdictional disaster plans. Finally, the agency is given specific duties relative to the development of a comprehensive disaster plan and is also given general authority

to accomplish those duties and responsibilities.

The bill explicitly states a legislative intention that funds to meet disaster emergencies shall always be available and that the first recourse shall be to funds regularly appropriated to state and local agencies.

This legislation, additionally, addresses the responsibilities, duties and options of political subdivisions in the preparation for and coping with disasters and emergencies. The Governor may require a political subdivision to establish and maintain an emergency agency with one or more contiguous political subdivisions. Reasons for requiring such interjurisdictional arrangements are enumerated.

The bill delineates the procedures for requisitioning or seizing property for purposes of coping with disasters and emergencies. Included are provisions for the compensation for such property.

This legislation contains numerous other provisions relating to disaster planning, the emergency management agency, and the powers of the Governor.

SB 594—(Heflin)—Relates to the regulation of barbers and barber schools

The bill repeals sections 328.030, 328.050, 328.080, 328.100, 328.110, 328.120, 328.123, 328.127, 328.150 and 328.160, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof eleven new sections.

This act would make a number of changes in the Barber Board and in the licensing procedures of the board. The board is currently governed by three members appointed for four year terms with all terms expiring in October 1981. After 1981, this act would reduce the term of office to three years and stagger the terms. Each board member would receive forty dollars per day (rather than twenty-five), plus expenses, for each day spent performing his duties.

Persons seeking to become barbers in Missouri must be at least seventeen (currently nineteen) and have studied 1,560 hours in not less than nine months (currently 1,000 hours in six months), have a valid license from another state or be a barber's apprentice on the effective date of this act. Persons currently in the shorter six month program may be registered as an apprentice by the board. Applicants would also be required to have completed the equivalent of two years of high school. Persons passing the examination may submit an application for a certificate of registration to practice barbering. Any applicant for an examination shall be charged a fee of twenty-five dollars and the fee for a certificate of registration shall be fifteen dollars.

The board may require an examination by a physician at any time (rather than annually) at the licensee's expense.

The owner of every shop must annually before June 30 obtain a certificate of registration for a fee of ten dollars. If the fee has not been paid by July 1, or if a shop is opened without a certificate the fee is twenty-five dollars.

Persons teaching barbering would be required to have been a licensed barber for five years, to pass an examination given by the board, and to have served as an assistant instructor for six months preceding the examination. The application fee for an examination would be twenty-five dollars. Procedures for dealing with applicants who fail the examination are delineated.

The board may revoke or suspend any license. Current provisions requiring written notice in advance and providing an opportunity to respond to charges have been deleted.

SB 595—(Wilson - 19th)—Relates to jury fees

The bill repeals sections 494.100 and 494.160, RSMo 1978,

and enacts in lieu thereof two new sections.

This bill increases the compensation of grand and petit jurors from six to twelve dollars per day and increases the mileage allowance from seven to fifteen cents.

The act also provides that whenever a jury shall serve in the trial of any case, the amount of such fees shall be collected as costs from the unsuccessful party.

SB 595—(Wilson - 19th)—Including licensed practical nurses under the provisions of the "Good Samaritan" Act

The bill repeals section 537.037, RSMo. Supp. 1979, and enacts in lieu thereof one new section.

The bill clarifies the "Good Samaritan" Act of the Eightieth General Assembly, First Regular Session, by specifically including licensed practical nurses within that act's provisions.

Physicians, registered nurses, and licensed practical nurses cannot be held liable for civil damages except for acts occasioned by gross negligence or wanton acts of omission if they:

(1) Render emergency care or assistance, without compensation, at the scene of an emergency, or;

(2) Render emergency care or assistance, without compensation to any minor involved in an accident or in competitive sports, without first obtaining the consent of the parent or guardian.

SB 597—(Wilson - 19th)—Permitting additional banking facilities

Repeals and reenacts Section 362.107, RSMo 1978.

This bill would permit an additional two facilities (for a total of four) for banks with their main banking house in a city with a population over 30,000. All other restrictions would continue to apply.

SB 598—(Johnson)—Regulation of life care contracts

This bill requires a provider of continuing care to have a certificate of authority issued by the Missouri Division of Insurance before doing business in Missouri.

Continuing care as defined in this bill includes life care, care for life or care for a term of years.

Providers, in addition to paying an application fee of seventy-five dollars for each facility, shall submit an annual statement with the Division of Insurance. Such statements shall be filed annually with the division. Annual statements shall be in the form specified by the division.

The annual statement shall include the terms and conditions of the life care contracts including the services to be provided to residents, the fees or charges to be paid by the residents and the method of payment of such fees or charges.

The annual statement shall also include (1) a statement of fees to be charged if the resident marries while living at the facility and certain other aspects related to this situation; (2) the circumstances under which the resident will be permitted to remain in the facility in the event of the resident's having financial difficulties; (3) the terms and conditions under which a contract for continuing care at the facility may be cancelled by the resident or the provider and conditions under which all or any portion of the entrance fee will be refunded; (4) conditions under which a living unit may be made available by the facility to a different or new resident other than on the death of the original resident.

Other disclosure provisions are also included.

The life care contract shall provide that any person entering

into the contract shall have a period of seven days within which to rescind the life care contract without penalty or further obligation. In the event of such rescission, all money or property paid or transferred by such person shall be fully refunded by the provider. No person shall be required to move into a facility until after the expiration of the seven day rescission period.

The bill also requires the establishment of an escrow account with a licensed agent. Entrance fees received by the provider prior to the date a person is permitted to occupy his or her living unit in the facility shall be placed in escrow with a licensed agent approved by the division. Conditions for the release of these funds are also provided.

The Division of Insurance shall, as a condition for the granting of a certificate of authority to an applicant, record with the county recorder of any county a notice of lien on behalf of all persons who enter into life care contracts with the applicant to secure performance of the provider's obligations to persons pursuant to life care contracts.

The provider shall be required to maintain on a current basis in escrow with a bank, trust company or other escrow agent approved by the division, an amount which equals the aggregate principal and interest payments due during the next twelve months on account of any first mortgage or other long term financing of the facility. Provisions for the investment of the principal and release of limited amount of reserve annually.

The division shall, through the Attorney General, apply to the appropriate court of this state for an order to assume management and possession of the provider's facility when the division has reason to believe that the provider is unable to fully perform the obligations pursuant to life care contracts.

Residents of a continuing care facility shall have the right of self-organization and the right of being informed on the operation of the facility.

One-third of the members of each continuing care facility's board of directors or other such governing body shall be residents of the facility and shall be elected by the residents.

SB 599—(Johnson)—Exempts interest earned on savings from income tax

This bill repeals section 143.121, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof one new section.

The provisions of this act would exempt from the state income tax up to four hundred dollars of interest income earned on savings deposits. The bill would become effective January 1, 1981.

SB 600—(Johnson)—"Indexing" the individual income tax

This bill repeals sections 143.011, 143.021, 143.151, 143.161, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof five new sections.

The provisions of this act would index the state personal income tax. Using a composite index to measure inflation, there would be annual adjustments to the tax brackets, personal exemptions, spouse exemptions and dependent exemptions.

The bill would become effective January 1, 1981.

SB 601—(Tinnin)—Grain warehouse bill

The bill repeals sections 411.010, 411.020, 411.026, 411.030, 411.050, 411.070, 411.110, 411.150, 411.151, 411.160, 411.180, 411.220, 411.266, 411.268, 411.271, 411.275, 411.280, 411.325, 411.360, 411.420, 411.518, 411.520, 411.671, 411.681, and 411.755, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof twenty-five new sections.

The bill authorizes the issuance of a search warrant to the

director of the Department of Agriculture when he is denied access to any grain warehouse or its records when access is sought for purposes set forth in Chapter 411.

The bill draws a distinction between who loses or destroys a negotiable receipt. The old provisions still apply to a receipt lost by the holder of the receipt. New provisions deal with the loss of a receipt by a warehouseman, i.e., upon proof of loss or destruction, the director may require the warehouseman or the receipt holder to sign affidavits regarding the status of the negotiable receipt.

The bill defines custom weighing and makes numerous technical changes in the existing provisions.

SB 602—(Tinnin)—Relates to licensing of ambulance attendants

The bill repeals sections 190.145 and 190.155, RSMo 1978, and enact three new sections in lieu thereof.

The bill would modify requirements for the issuance of a certificate of apprenticeship for ambulance attendants and attendant-drivers. An apprentice must be enrolled in, or prepared to enroll in, the curriculum for ambulance personnel recommended by the United States Department of Transportation before he could be licensed as such.

Licenses for ambulance attendants, attendant-drivers, and mobile emergency medical technicians are valid for three years. After the effective date of this act, persons seeking to renew their license would be required to demonstrate that they had completed seventy-five hours of continuing education with a minimum of twenty-five completed in each year.

SB 603—(Tinnin)—Relates to licensure of professional counselors

The bill provides for the regulation of professional counselors. It establishes minimum qualifications, including at least a master's degree, for licensure. Certificated school counselors, ministers and other groups are exempted from licensing requirements. No unlicensed person is prohibited from providing counseling, only from claiming to be licensed under this act.

SB 604—(Webster)—Public Service Commission

The bill repeals section 386.190, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof one new section.

The salary of the members of the Publications Commission (Public Service Commission) would be increased from \$18,500 to \$35,500 annually. This would increase the total salary of the commissioners from \$28,000 to \$44,500.

SB 605—(Webster)—Postmark shall be considered filing date

This bill would enact one new section of law.

The bill provides that on all state and local tax related documents, the postmark shall be deemed the date of delivery or payment.

SB 606—(Webster)—Relating to salaries of certain employees in the Division of Workmen's Compensation

The bill repeals section 287.615, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof one new section.

This legislation increases the salaries of legal advisors in the Division of Workmen's Compensation from \$29,000 to the following:

from July 1, 1980 to June 30, 1981	- \$33,200
from July 1, 1981 annually	- \$35,000

The salary of an administrative law judge in charge in the

Division is increased from \$35,000 to the following:

from July 1, 1980 to June 30, 1981	- \$39,200
from July 1, 1981 annually	- \$41,000

The salary of each administrative law judge is increased from \$33,800 to the following:

from July 1, 1980 to June 30, 1981	- \$38,000
from July 1, 1981 annually	- \$39,800

The salary of the chief counsel of the Division is increased from \$32,000 to the following:

from July 1, 1980 to June 30, 1981	- \$35,000
from July 1, 1981 annually	- \$36,800

SB 607—(Schneider)—Cost of living salary adjustments for state department, commission and judicial personnel

The bill repeals twenty-four sections of state law and enacts in lieu thereof twenty-three new sections.

This bill provides for annual cost of living salary adjustments for the following personnel whose salaries are set by law: State Tax Commissioners, Administration Hearing Commissioners, Public Service Commissioners, members of the Labor and Industrial Relations Commission, the Director of the Department of Labor and Industrial Relations, legal advisors and administrative law judges of the Division of Workmen's Compensation, juvenile court commissioners and personnel, circuit public defenders, clerks and court reporters of judicial circuits. Within the limits of appropriations for this purpose, the adjustment may equal an amount not to exceed the cost of living adjustment granted to state employees covered by the merit system.

In years when the cost of living adjustments do not equal those granted to merit system employees, the difference may be granted in any subsequent year.

The term "cost of living adjustment" means any cost of living and merit percentage adjustment, any cost of living and merit lump sum adjustment, and any other salary adjustment granted to employees covered by the state merit system. The maximum allowable cost of living salary adjustment permitted in fiscal year 1981-82 shall be the sum of all cost of living adjustments granted to merit system employees after fiscal year 1979-80.

Any cost of living adjustment approved pursuant to the bill shall be effective on the first day of the term of office of the recipient following the legislative session in which the adjustment is approved.

SB 608—(Schneider)—Cost of living salary adjustments for members of the General Assembly

The bill repeals section 21.140, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof one new section.

The bill provides for annual cost of living salary adjustments for members of the General Assembly. Within the limits of appropriations for this purpose, the adjustment may equal an amount not to exceed the cost of living adjustment granted to state employees covered by the merit system.

In years when the cost of living adjustments for Senators and Representatives do not equal those granted to merit system employees, the difference may be carried over to any subsequent year.

The maximum allowable cost of living salary adjustment permitted in fiscal year 1981-82 shall be the sum of all cost of living percentage and lump sum increases granted to merit system employees after fiscal year 1979-80.

Any cost of living adjustment approved pursuant to the bill shall not be effective until the first regular session of the

General Assembly following the next general election after the legislative session in which the adjustment is approved.

SB 609—(Schneider)—Relates to the compensation and qualifications of certain judges

The bill repeals sections 477.130 and 478.013, RSMo 1978, and section 478.018, RSMo Supp. 1979, and enacts in lieu thereof four new sections.

The act provides that within the limits of any appropriation made for this purpose the salary set forth by statute for each Supreme Court judge, appellate judge, circuit judge and associate circuit judge may be adjusted annually by an amount not to exceed the cost of living adjustment granted to employees covered by the merit system under Chapter 36, RSMo. If in any year the salaries of the judges covered by this act are not adjusted by the same cost of living percentage increase and lump sum increase granted to employees covered by Chapter 36, the amount of the difference (between the actual cost of living salary adjustment granted to the judges under this act and the maximum salary adjustment allowable) may be granted to such judges in any subsequent year. The maximum allowable cost of living adjustment permitted in the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1981 shall be the sum of all cost of living adjustments granted after June 30, 1978 to employees covered by Chapter 36.

A schedule of the compensation paid to each judicial office shall be maintained by the Office of Administration. The schedule shall be open for public inspection and shall be annually included in the Missouri Register and an appendix to the revised Statutes of Missouri.

SB 610—(Wilson - 34th)—Relates to medical malpractice actions

The act provides that in any action for medical malpractice the amount of verdict shall be reduced by the amount of any prior payment received by the claimant from any collateral source such as insurance, social security, workmen's compensation or employee benefit programs, except the proceeds of life insurance or personally paid policies of insurance held by the claimant.

SB 611—(Wilson - 34th)—Relates to the licensing and regulation of insurance agents

The bill repeals sections 375.016, 375.018, 375.021, 375.022, 375.141 and 375.158, RSMo 1978 and section 375.037, RSMo Supp. 1979, and enacts in lieu thereof seven new sections.

This bill generally provides for the certification of insurance agents. The act, among other things, provides that the Director of the Division of Insurance shall notify an individual taking the examination for licensure of the result of the examination. Such notification shall permit a successful applicant to act as an insurance agent pending the issuance of a license. In addition, the bill stipulates that whenever an agent is authorized by a company to act as its agent, the company shall certify to the Director of the Division of Insurance that the agent is so authorized. Such certification shall permit the agent to act on behalf of the company. The company is required to annually file a list of all licensed agents whose licenses are to remain in effect or who are certified by the company to act as its agents and pay the fee required. Similarly the company must annually file a list of agents whose licenses or certifications to act as agents have been terminated. Other minor changes are made relating to agents who have been certified to act on behalf of a company.

SB 612—(Merrell)—Soil and water conservation cost-share program

The bill repeals sections 278.070, 278.080 and 278.110, RSMo

1979, and enacts in lieu thereof three new sections.

This bill defines the soil and water conservation cost-share program as a state-funded incentive program to control soil erosion, to enhance the quality of water by reduced sediments and related pollutants, and to reduce storm water runoff. The bill authorizes the State Soil and Water Districts Commission to promulgate rules and regulations to administer the program.

The bill directs the board of soil and water supervisors to assist the Commission with the administration of the program. The board of supervisors may require a landowner who receives program funds (1) to agree to refund the money if the project or practices are altered to lessen their effectiveness within a specified time, and (2) to agree to maintain the project or practices unless the maintenance creates an undue hardship upon the landowner.

SB 613—(Merrell)—Alternative energy resource fund for political subdivisions

The act would establish an "Alternative Energy Resource Fund for Political Subdivisions" administered by the Department of Natural Resources. A five member board appointed by the director would be authorized to make grants or loans from the fund to political subdivisions of the state. The fund could not exceed three million dollars. The monies would be used for the installation of an alternative energy source (something other than propane, fuel oil or natural gas). Up to one hundred thousand dollar loans could be made at eight percent interest. The loans must be paid back within twenty years. Grants would be made to political subdivisions on the basis of need and energy loss. The program would expire ten years after the effective date of the act.

SB 614—(Merrell)—Increases personal exemption for people over sixty-five

This bill repeals section 143.151, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof one new section.

The provisions of this act would allow an additional exemption of \$1,200 for an individual or his spouse if over the age of sixty-five when calculating his income tax.

SB 615—(Bradshaw)—Licenses - Board of Healing Arts

The bill repeals sections 334.040, 334.043, 334.045, 334.050, 334.080, 334.090, 334.550, 334.560, 334.570 and 334.580, RSMo 1978, and enacts ten new sections in lieu thereof.

This act would make certain changes in the testing and licensing of physicians and surgeons. Test procedures would be revised by deleting the statutory requirements specifying the number of tests (Part I and Part II), the subject matter content of the tests and a minimum passing score. The new language would require that the exam adequately test fitness to practice and permit the board to establish the minimum passing score. The board may require applicants to take the Federal Licensing Examination (FLEX).

The act would also permit the board to set the date for the annual registration of surgeons and physicians (now required on June 30).

The amount of the fee charged by the board for a variety of services, currently set by statute, would be set by the board.

SB 616—(Bradshaw)—Relating to Employment Security

The bill repeals section 288.090, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof one new section.

This act stipulates that the provisions of section 288.100.1(4) (relating to benefits paid to an employee and benefits chargeable to an employer) shall apply in the case of an employer who has elected to become liable for payments in lieu

of contributions, unless the application of those provisions to such employers is held to render the Missouri employment security law out of compliance with the requirements of federal law (26 U.S.C. 3310). In the event of noncompliance, the provisions of 288.100.1(4) shall not be applied in the case of an employer who has elected to become liable for payments in lieu of contributions.

SB 617—(Bradshaw)—Provides that the sales tax on boats and motors will be collected when registered

The bill repeals sections 143.060 and 143.070, RSMo 1978, and section 144.163, RSMo Supp. 1979, and enacts in lieu thereof three new sections.

This act provides that the sales tax on boats, motors, boat trailers and regular trailers will be collected by the Department of Revenue when the application for title is submitted.

SB 618—(Gant)—Relates to presentence investigation reports by parole officers

The bill repeals section 557.026, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof one new section.

This legislation stipulates that a presentence investigation report is not mandatory in a case in which a plea bargain has occurred. The sentencing court, however, is given the discretionary authority to order and receive presentence investigation reports in such cases.

SB 619—(Gant)—Relating to the duties of the Board of Probation and Parole

This act repeals sections 549.234 and 549.261, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof two new sections.

The bill requires the State Board of Probation and Parole to notify the presiding judge of each circuit court of the parole hearing of an individual who lists his or her last address within the jurisdiction of the judge. Such notices shall be made only in those cases in which the individual has been sentenced to a term of ten years or more. The notification shall be made on a monthly basis and shall be mailed at least three weeks prior to the date of the hearing. Information to be contained in the notification is delineated in the bill.

This legislation also requires the board to notify the office of each county sheriff of the release of an individual who lists his or her parole destination within the county of the sheriff. The notification, which shall be made monthly, shall be mailed within two weeks following the decision by the board to release the incarcerated individual. Certain information, as delineated in the bill, must be included in the notification.

Finally, the bill stipulates that before ordering the parole of an individual, the board shall conduct either a parole hearing or a parole review. At a hearing, a parole panel consisting of three members of the State Board of Probation and Parole shall interview and hear the prisoner, and shall determine the outcome of the parole application by a majority vote.

SB 620—(Gant)—Relates to the sale of certain liquor and beer

The bill repeals section 311.300, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof one new section.

The bill allows persons 18 years of age or older acting in the capacity of waiter or waitress to accept payment for and serve nonintoxicating beer in places of business which sell food for consumption on premises, if at least fifty percent of all sales in such establishments consists of food.

SB 621—(Bild)—Relating to the Missouri State Employees' Retirement System

The bill repeals section 104.340, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu

thereof one new section.

Computer personnel of the Missouri Institute of Psychiatry, who became members of the Missouri State Employees' Retirement System under the provisions of the 1974 Reorganization Act, would be entitled to prior service credit for service rendered at the Institute while it was under the jurisdiction of the University of Missouri.

SB 622—(Bild)—Health care

The bill repeals sections 197.300, 197.305, 197.310, 197.315, 197.320, 197.325, 197.330, 197.335, 197.340, 197.345, 197.350, 197.355, 197.360 and 197.365, RSMo Supp. 1979.

This act would repeal the "Certificate of Need" legislation (CCS/HB 222) enacted in the First Session, 80th General Assembly. HB 222 provided for a mandatory review of capital improvements costing in excess of \$150,000.

SB 623—(Bild)—Drug regulations - prescriptions

Amends Chapter 195, RSMo, by adding one new section.

This bill would require any practitioner who is allowed to prescribe drugs pursuant to Section 195.070 (physicians, podiatrists, dentists or veterinarians) to issue a prescription for a Schedule II controlled substance on official prescription blanks supplied by the Missouri Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs.

The prescription blanks shall be in serial numbered groups of one hundred blanks, with each blank in triplicate. No more than one book of blanks shall be issued by the bureau to any practitioner at any one time.

Provisions are included for emergency situations requiring issuance of a prescription for a controlled substance.

Lost or stolen blanks shall be reported to local authorities and to the Missouri Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs as soon as the loss is discovered.

SB 624—(Melton)—Relates to certain judicial circuits

The bill repeals section 478.170, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof two new sections.

The act removes Douglas, Ozark and Wright Counties from the thirty-eighth judicial circuit, which then would consist of Christian and Taney Counties. Douglas, Ozark and Wright Counties would comprise the forty-fourth judicial circuit. The judge of the forty-fourth judicial circuit shall be elected at the general election in 1980 for a term of six years and the act designates the procedure for selecting judicial candidates for the election.

SB 625—(Melton)—Relates to liens on personal property

The bill repeals section 430.010, RSMo and enacts in lieu thereof one new section.

This bill redefines the word "vehicle" in section 430.010 to include boats or water crafts along with their principal source of propulsion. Chapter 430 deals with statutory liens against personal and preferred claims.

SB 626—(Melton)—County use of money received from state sales tax on motor vehicles, trailers, motorcycles and certain other motor powered vehicles.

This bill provides that the money a county receives from distribution of proceeds of state sales tax on motor vehicles, trailers, motorcycles, mopeds and motortricycles and from any increase in state license fees and taxes on such vehicles shall be used within the county only on lawfully established public roads. The county governing body shall prescribe rules and requirements for expenditure of these funds.

SB 627—(Cox)—Distance between motor vehicles

The bill repeals section 304.017, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof one new section.

The bill pertains to the distance between motor vehicles and deletes language which exempts buses and trucks, as defined in section 304.044, from the statutory provision that the driver of a vehicle shall not follow another vehicle more closely than is reasonably safe and prudent with due regard for factors such as speed, traffic and condition of the roadway.

SB 628—(Dinger)—Relates to inheritance tax

This bill repeals sections 145.150, 145.160, 145.170, 145.180, 145.190, 145.305, 145.310 and 145.325, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof six new sections.

This bill would eliminate the duties of an appraiser in the inheritance tax procedures and places these duties on the estate administrator or executor. Also, the bill specifies that the probate division of the circuit court shall be the court of jurisdiction.

SB 629—(Dinger)—Relates to probation of prisoners

This bill repeals section 549.071, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof two new sections.

The bill provides that under specified circumstances a defendant convicted of a crime can have a judge other than the judge before whom the conviction was obtained determine whether probation is appropriate.

SB 630—(Dinger)—Political subdivisions - employees' retirement and pensions - widows' benefits

The bill repeals sections 70.600, 70.640, 70.661, 70.670, 70.680, 70.685, 70.686 and 70.730, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof eight new sections.

The bill would make changes in the computing of "final average salary" used in determining benefits paid to retired members of local government employees' retirement systems. Also, the bill would allow credit for time off job due to total physical or mental incapacity, if such condition results from personal injury or disease arising from the performance of duties and if the disabled employee receives periodic payments under workmen's compensation or similar law. The bill would limit payments to a surviving spouse under age 40 at the time of member's death to 120 monthly payments. It would also place limits on death or disability payments payable until the member reaches minimum service retirement age.

The bill also makes certain changes in the provisions covering employers' contributions.

SB 631—(Gannon)—Relates to recording maps, plats and surveys

The bill repeals section 327.361, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof one new section.

This bill prohibits the filing or recording, by a recorder, clerk or other proper officer of any subdivision of this state, of a map, plat or survey which has been prepared by a person other than a registered land surveyor. The seal of the registered land surveyor must be affixed to the map, plat or survey.

SB 632—(Gannon)—Emergency medical services councils

This bill would recognize an emergency medical services council for an emergency medical services region which was established pursuant to the Federal Emergency Medical Services Systems Act of 1973 if certain requirements are met.

Financial assistance shall be granted by the Division of Health to emergency medical services councils in an amount

not to exceed forty cents per capita of the emergency medical services regions.

Funds distributed to an emergency medical services council may be used for ambulance vehicles, communications equipment, certain life support equipment for ambulances, emergency medical services training and "911" access costs in proportion to the projected emergency medical services usage.

The bill also prohibits funds distributed to emergency councils from use for compensation or expense of the emergency medical services council and its staff, construction of new facilities, acquisition of new facilities and certain other projects.

SB 633—(Gannon)—*Extra duty and compensation for certain county assessors*

The bill repeals section 53.175, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof two new sections.

This bill will require county assessors in all counties except first class charter counties, in addition to all duties provided by law, to abstract the assessed valuation of all real estate lists and personal property lists.

As compensation for these extra duties each county assessor shall receive, in addition to all other compensation provided by law, the sum of \$4,800 per year to be paid at the same time and in the same manner as the assessor's other compensation.

SB 634—(Wiggins)—*Open formulary - medical assistance*

This bill repeals section 208.153, RSMo 1978 and enacts in lieu thereof one new section.

The bill denies the Division of Family Services the authority to limit by rule the availability of any prescription drug to any recipient of medical assistance except by a rule requiring that the drug be listed in the official United States Pharmacopeia, official National Formulary or any other officially recognized compendium.

SB 635—(Wiggins)—*Medicaid benefits*

The bill would repeal section 208.152 of Senate Bill 671, section 208.152 of Senate Bill 492 and section 208.152 of Senate Bill 505 of the Seventy-ninth General Assembly, as they appear in RSMo 1978, and enact in lieu thereof one new section.

This bill integrates the changes made in the three versions of RSMo 208.152. These changes relate to: (1) the service and medicine provided by podiatrists; (2) the maximum payment of 80% of the lesser of reasonable costs or customary charges for outpatient hospital services which are approved as medically necessary by the Division of Family Services and a hospital utilization review committee or a professional standard review committee; and (3) limits payments to nursing homes for persons on temporary leave of absence to two days per calendar quarter. No reference to the maximum amount of payment to nursing homes is made.

This bill adds an additional benefit payment for medical assistance to eligible persons. This bill provides for payment for services rendered by registered nurses unless the services are reimbursable by the Division of Family Services as part of the charges made by the employer of the nurse.

The bill contains an emergency clause.

SB 636—(Wiggins)—*Relating to certain health insurance policy coverage*

The bill repeals section 376.779, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof one new section.

This act stipulates that all plans or policies that are individually underwritten, or are provided for specific

individuals and the members of their families as nongroup policies, shall provide coverage for the treatment of alcoholism, chemical dependence or drug addiction to any state resident entitled to such benefits. Individuals may elect in writing to refuse the benefits herein described in exchange for appropriate reductions in premium or subscriber charges when the policies or contracts are issued or delivered in this state.

The bill also mandates that group health insurance policies providing coverage on an expense incurred basis, group service or indemnity contracts issued by a not-for-profit health service corporation, and all self-insured group health benefit plans shall provide coverage for the treatment of alcoholism, chemical dependence or drug addiction to any state resident entitled to such benefits. A person is entitled to coverage when treatment is rendered in a licensed hospital, a non-residential treatment program licensed by the Department of Mental Health pursuant to diagnosis or recommendation, or a non-residential treatment program licensed by the Department of Mental Health. All contracts issued or renewed on or after August 13, 1980, shall be subject to the provisions of this act. Coverage limits, based on the treatment facility, are delineated in the bill.

SB 637—(Murray)—*Probate court revision*

This bill repeals eighty-nine sections of RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof one hundred and twenty-two new sections.

This bill includes, but is not limited to, provisions which authorize a person injured by fraud to obtain relief from the perpetrator; provides for the appointment of a guardian ad litem by the probate division of the circuit court to manage the affairs of an incompetent; establishes that a person absent for a continuous period of five years is presumed dead; sets forth procedures for representing the interest of minors and unborn or unascertained persons; provides that a portion of a will may be admitted when a portion is excluded due to fraud, duress, etc; sets forth procedures for compromise of issues arising in probating a will; permits non-residents to serve as personal representatives; makes appointment of an appraiser optional; permits a domiciliary foreign personal representative to act as a local personal representative under specified circumstances; authorizes independent administration of the estate; establishes a new formula for determining the intestate shares; and provides new standards for determining paternity and the rights of illegitimate children.

The act shall apply to the estates of persons whose deaths occur on or after the effective date of this act. The procedures prescribed by the act shall govern all proceedings in probate then pending, except to the extent that, in the opinion of the court, their application in particular proceedings or parts thereof would not be feasible or would work injustice, in which event the former procedure shall apply. No act done in any proceeding commenced before this act takes effect and no accrued right shall be impaired by its provisions.

SB 638—(Murray)—*Prohibits including sales tax as part of gross receipts tax base*

This bill would enact two new sections of law providing that tax collections may not be included as gross receipts of a public utility for purposes of imposing a gross receipts tax. Further, the receipts from customers outside the local political subdivisions may not be included in the tax.

SB 639—(Murray)—*Relates to certain evidence in criminal proceedings*

The act provides that in any prosecution for wrongful taking, photographs of the merchandise alleged to have been

wrongfully taken shall be deemed competent evidence and shall be admissible in any proceeding, hearing or trial as if such merchandise had been introduced. Specified conditions must be satisfied in order to authenticate the photograph.

The act has an effective date of January 1, 1981.

SB 640—(Frappier)—Relates to second mortgages

The bill repeals sections 408.231, 408.232 and 408.233, RSMo Supp. 1979, and enacts in lieu thereof three new sections.

This bill would increase the maximum permissible interest rate on second mortgage loans from 16½% APR to 18% APR. It would also permit a 1% loan origination fee on such loans. Finally, the bill would repeal the prohibition on using a second mortgage for the acquisition or construction of the real estate used as security.

SB 641—(Frappier)—Hospital liens on patients' causes of action

The bill repeals section 430.230, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof one new section.

This bill changes from "twenty-five dollars per day" to "reasonable cost or customary charges for services, whichever is less," the amount for which certain hospitals and clinics may have liens against claims, counterclaims, suits or rights of action of persons admitted to such facilities.

SB 642—(Frappier)—License renewal for ambulance and certain emergency treatment personnel

The bill repeals section 190.160, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof one new section.

This bill provides that when any license of ambulance or certain other emergency treatment personnel is renewed, no written or practical examination shall be required. All persons seeking renewal of such license shall comply with the continuing education requirements prescribed by rule of the State Board of Health which shall not be more stringent than education requirements established for persons seeking an original license under sections 190.100 to 190.195, RSMo 1978 (Ambulance and Emergency Medical Treatment Personnel).

SB 643—(Snowden)—Relates to withdrawals from savings and loan accounts

The bill repeals section 369.209, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof one new section.

This bill would permit state chartered savings and loan associations to provide for negotiable orders of withdrawal from their savings accounts at any time when federal savings and loans are permitted to do so. In order to accomplish this, certain statutory restrictions on withdrawals are repealed, including one permitting an association board to require thirty days advance notice for withdrawals.

SB 644—(Snowden)—New and expanding business tax credit

This bill would create seven new sections of law relating to the income tax.

The provisions of this act would create a new income tax credit for businesses which establish a new business or expand operations as defined therein. For taxpayers who expand, a credit of \$100 for each new employee and \$100 for each \$100,000 of expanded business facilities is allowed, but is limited to a maximum of 50% of their tax liability. For a new revenue producing enterprise, a credit of \$75 for each new employee and \$75 for each \$100,000 of new business facility is allowed, up to a maximum of 50% of normal tax liabilities. The credit would be available for ten years after the commencement of commercial operations and may be transferred to a

purchaser of the facility with certain restrictions. The credit will apply only to investments completed between March 31, 1979 and January 1, 1984. The law would become effective January 1, 1981.

SB 645—(Snowden)—Relating to the authority of county governing bodies

This act permits a county court, or other governing body, to spend county funds to promote commercial and industrial development. To achieve such promotion, the governing body may engage in any activities, either on its own or in conjunction with any not-for-profit organization, which it deems necessary to carry on the promotional work.

SB 646—(Banks)—Licensing of those convicted of felonies or misdemeanors

Licensing boards of the state and all political subdivisions of the state cannot use conviction of a felony or misdemeanor as the primary basis for concluding that an applicant for a license is not of good moral character. While such a conviction may provide some evidence about moral character, licensing boards would be required to consider the nature of the crime in relation to the license, the date of the conviction and other evidence about the applicant's character.

SB 647—(Banks)—Relating to debt collection practices

This bill prohibits certain actions by debt collectors. Generally, it prohibits violence and threats of violence, harassment, unfair disclosure of information, fraud, and misrepresentations. Violations would be Class B misdemeanors. The bill also provides for injunctive relief and civil remedies.

SB 648—(Banks)—Relating to AFDC benefits for families with an unemployed parent

The bill repeals section 208.041, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof one new section.

The bill changes, "father" to "parent" and removes the marriage requirement regarding a needy child's eligibility for AFDC whose father is unemployed. The bill requires that the unemployed parent must apply for and receive unemployment benefits which are considered as unearned income. The old provision required unemployed fathers to have exhausted all unemployment benefits before children in the family were eligible for AFDC.

This bill removes the general revenue appropriation ceiling of \$534,000 for each fiscal year.

SB 649—(Scott)—Relates to fees for certain witnesses

The bill repeals section 491.280, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof one new section.

This bill provides that witnesses shall receive as fees for attending any court of record, reference, arbitration, etc., within a city of this state of over five hundred thousand inhabitants, seven dollars for each day of attendance.

SB 650—(Scott)—Relates to the impeachment of witnesses

The bill repeals section 491.050, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof one new section.

This act would permit the record of prior convictions, pleas of guilty and pleas of nolo contendere to be used to challenge a person's credibility as a witness.

SB 651—(Scott)—Authorizing sales tax in lieu of property tax for junior college districts

This bill would permit any junior college district board of trustees to submit to voters in the district a proposal to institute a 1/8 of 1% sales tax to replace the property tax for junior college use. The sales tax would be collected in the same manner and on the same items as the state sales tax, with the Department of Revenue keeping a 2% collection fee. A property tax would continue to be imposed to retire any bonded indebtedness of a district.

SB 652—(Dennis)—Relates to newspaper publications of legal and public notices

The bill repeals section 493.030, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof one new section.

The bill provides that when publication of a legal advertisement, legal notice, order of court or public notice of any kind is allowed or required by law, a newspaper publishing such notice shall receive not more than its regular classified advertising rate. Present law specifies the amount which a newspaper may receive for a legal notice or advertisement, depending upon the nature of the notice or advertisement.

SB 653—(Panethiere)—Relates to payroll deductions

The bill repeals section 33.103, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof one new section.

This act stipulates that whenever the employees of any state department, division or agency establish any voluntary retirement plan, or participate in a group hospital service plan, group life insurance plan, medical service plan or other such plan, or if they are members of an employee collective bargaining organization, the Commissioner of Administration shall (rather than may) deduct from such employees' compensation warrants for dues, provided that the individuals agree to the deductions in writing.

SB 654—(Panethiere)—Relates to improper search of persons

The bill specifies the conditions under which a person can be subject to a strip search. A person arrested or detained for a traffic offense or an offense which does not constitute a felony may not be strip searched by any law enforcement official, unless such official has probable cause to believe that such person is concealing a weapon or controlled substance. All strip searches shall be conducted by persons of the same sex as the person being searched. The search shall be conducted in a place where the search cannot be observed by a person other than the one conducting the search. Every law enforcement officer or employee conducting a search shall obtain the written permission of the person in command of the law enforcement agency in which the strip search is to be conducted and shall prepare a written report regarding the strip search.

Violation of this act by a law enforcement official or employee is a class A misdemeanor. A person can bring an action for actual and punitive damages. Also, attorneys' fees may be awarded to a prevailing party.

SB 655—(Panethiere)—Relates to hearing aid fitters and dealers

The bill repeals section 346.095, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof one new section.

This act would require that hearing aid dealers and fitters annually complete a two day educational program before being granted renewal of their licenses.

SB 656—(Murphy)—Relates to arson and incendiarism

This act permits a prosecuting attorney, police chief or fire chief with jurisdiction, or the State Fire Marshal, having probable cause to believe that the crime of arson may have been

committed, to request an officer of an insurance company doing the business of fire insurance in Missouri to produce records of the company concerning any fire loss. The insurance company officer receiving such written request shall produce and make available the records to the official. The insurance officer shall, upon request, disclose all facts and information concerning any fire loss which the company is or has investigated, or has become knowledgeable of through any agency with or employed by the company.

The bill provides that every company doing the business of fire insurance in this state which has reason to believe that any fire loss reported to it is the result of arson or incendiarism shall report the belief, along with all facts, to the prosecuting attorney in the county of the fire loss, to the State Fire Marshal, to the State Division of Insurance and to the law enforcement agency having jurisdiction. Those officials shall acknowledge receipt of the report. No civil or criminal action shall lie against an insurance company, its officers, directors or employees who acted in good faith in complying with the provisions of this act. Information and records produced in compliance with this act shall be closed, as defined in section 610.010(1), RSMo.

In an action by the owner of property, it shall be an absolute defense to the payment of any sum to such owner that the loss insured against was caused by arson or incendiarism of the property by the owner of such property, or at the behest, request or in conspiracy with the owner. No insurance company (or officer, director, agent or employee thereof) shall suffer damage on account of having presented in good faith such defense to a claim for a fire loss.

SB 657—(Murphy)—Relates to compensation of jury commissioners and deputy jury commissioners

The bill repeals section 498.080, RSMo 1978, and sections 498.100 as enacted in Senate Bill No. 622 of the Seventy-ninth General Assembly, and 498.100 as enacted in House Bill No. 1634 of the Seventy-ninth General Assembly, as they both appear in RSMo 1978 relating to juries in cities of more than five hundred thousand inhabitants, and enacts in lieu thereof two new sections.

The bill increases the compensation of the jury commissioner in the City of St. Louis from twenty thousand to twenty-five thousand dollars per year. The salary of deputy jury commissioners is increased from twenty to thirty-five dollars per day.

SB 658—(Murphy)—Relating to constitutional amendments, initiative and referendum

The bill repeals thirty sections in Chapters 28, 125, and 126, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof thirty-four new sections, with an effective date.

Generally, this bill is a comprehensive initiative and referendum measure affecting the system of petitioning. The act provides that the Comprehensive Election Act of 1977 will apply to elections on the statewide ballot measure elections, except where there is a conflict with this act. The form for referendum petition pages is established and provides space for names and signatures and circulator's affidavit. Similarly, the form for initiative petition pages is set forth and provides space for names, signatures and a circulator's affidavit. Petitions filed under this act shall be of a uniform size and shall be no larger than 8 1/2 by 14 inches. The full text of a measure must be attached to each page of an initiative petition.

Registered voters in Missouri may sign initiative and referendum petitions. Each page of a petition shall contain the signatures of voters from only one county (current law uses congressional districts). The bill establishes a signature procedure for voters unable to sign their names.

The legislation requires each petition circulator to be a registered voter of Missouri and provides that he/she subscribe to the proper affidavits on petition pages. The bill provides criminal penalties (class A misdemeanor) for any person signing a forged or fraudulent signature to a petition, or signing the same measure more than once.

The act stipulates that the Secretary of State shall not accept any petition submitted later than 5:00 p.m. on the final filing day. The Secretary of State, after verifying the count of pages, must issue a receipt stating the number of pages. The bill stipulates that any voter who has signed a petition may withdraw his signature from that petition by submitting an affidavit requesting withdrawal.

The Secretary of State, according to the bill, may send copies of petition pages to local election authorities to verify voter registration. The bill sets forth a procedure for correcting an incorrect congressional district number. The Secretary of State is authorized to adopt rules to ensure accurate and complete checking of petition signatures. He is also authorized to strike signatures which he believes to be forged or fraudulent. The bill provides that an appeal may be made in the circuit court of Cole County to compel the Secretary of State to count the stricken votes. The Secretary of State shall certify the sufficiency of the petition and state the number of signatures.

The bill makes provisions for the determination of an official ballot title for a constitutional amendment, initiative petition or referendum petition. In addition, the Committee on State Fiscal Affairs must provide fiscal notes and summaries for the above mentioned measures.

Other provisions relating to challenges of a fiscal note or ballot title through legal action and challenges of the certification of a petition by the Secretary of State through legal action are contained in the act.

The bill stipulates that statutory initiative and referendum measures shall be labeled alphabetically in the order in which they are submitted by petition. The ballot form to be used for statewide ballot measures is detailed in this legislation.

The act requires the Secretary of State to send a copy of the legal notice to be published and a sample ballot to local election authorities not later than six weeks prior to an election. The local election authorities shall cause the legal notice to be published. The Secretary of State is required to publish the text of statewide ballot measures in newspapers of each county. Procedures for such publication are delineated.

The Secretary of State is required to print proposed constitutional amendments in pamphlet form and make them available at polling places. Under this act, county campaign committees must file with the local election authority for recognition to appoint watchers and challengers. The procedures for such appointments are set forth.

Generally, the bill contains many provisions of the current law relating to constitutional amendments, initiative petitions and referendum petitions. This act brings together in one chapter many of the current provisions which are scattered throughout several existing statutory chapters.

The act shall be effective on January 1, 1981.

SB 659—(Caskey)—*Compensation of township assessors*

The bill repeals sections 65.240, 65.245, 65.247, 137.700, 137.710 and 150.070, RSMo. 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof six new sections.

The act specifies that, for the performance of the various duties required by law, one-half of the compensation of township assessors in those counties having township organization shall be paid by the state and the other one-half by the county.

SB 660—(Caskey)—*Relates to feigning blindness*

This act provides that it is a class A misdemeanor for a person to feign blindness with the intent to receive something of value from another. The act would not apply to one feigning blindness as part of training to enable him to work with the handicapped or a person engaged in entertainment activities. The act also provides that a person using a dog, not a guide dog, in certain places with the intent to deceive a person that the dog is a guide dog shall be guilty of an infraction and shall be punished as provided by law. The act has an effective date of January 1, 1981.

SB 661—(Caskey)—*Medical examination costs for rape victims*

This bill provides for the Department of Social Services to pay the costs of medical examinations of persons who may be a victim of the crime of rape as defined in section 566.030, RSMo, if certain requirements are met.

A minor may consent to examination and consent of the parent or guardian of the minor is not required for the examination. The hospital or physician making the examination shall give written notice to the parent or guardian of a minor that the examination has taken place.

The Attorney General shall develop forms and procedures for gathering evidence under this act. The Department of Social Services may promulgate rules and regulations to implement the processing and payment of charges for medical examination.

SB 662—(Woods)—*Certificate of value - certain transfers of real estate*

This bill requires the filing of a certificate of value on certain real estate transfers. The form of the certificate shall be prescribed by the State Tax Commission.

The recorder shall transmit the original and one true copy of the affidavit to the assessor who shall place the most recent assessed value of each parcel of real estate on both copies and shall send one copy to the State Tax Commission.

Among transfers of title exempt from this act are transfers: recorded prior to the effective date of this act; in settlement of a dissolution of marriage; on sale for delinquent taxes or assessments; and confirming or correcting a deed previously recorded.

No present or former County Recorder of Deeds, County Assessor, member of the state tax commission or officer, employee, agent or deputy of the such persons or commission shall disclose any information received on a certificate of value.

Information on the certificate may be used by the assessor to implement a plan of general reassessment. The state tax commission may use the information in developing ratios as required by Chapter 163, RSMo, (state aid) and may publish statistics which have been classified to prevent identification of particular reports or returns.

The bill contains penalty provisions. The act shall become effective January 1, 1981.

SB 663—(Woods)—*Relates to setting local property tax rates*

The bill repeals section 57.118, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof one new section.

The provisions of this bill would create an exception to the requirements for a political subdivision to publish current assessed values before setting annual property taxes. If the assessor has not provided current information, then the most recent year's data will be substituted.

SB 664—(Russell)—Relating to transportation of public school children

The bill repeals sections 304.050 and 304.060, RSMo 1978 and reenacts in lieu thereof one new section.

This bill would allow buses operated as common carriers pursuant to the authority of the Public Service Commission to transport school children without being required to have all the markings generally required for school buses. It would also permit such buses to transport students engaged in education activities other than going to and from school.

SB 665—(Russell)—Increases benefits under the Nonteacher School Employee Retirement System

The bill repeals sections 1690.620 and 169.670, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof two new sections.

The bill would make several changes in the Nonteacher School Employee Retirement System. First, it would authorize the board of the system to increase the contribution rate from 3% to 4% after July 1, 1981. It would increase the basic retirement allowance from 1% of the final average salary for each year of service to 1 1/10%. It would permit cost-of-living increases in benefits, beginning January 1, 1982, of up to 2% a year with a maximum cumulative increase of 10%. Finally, it would provide a death benefit to the estate of the member's beneficiary under certain conditions.

SB 666—(Russell)—Relates to certain public school retirement systems

The bill repeals sections 169.010, 169.055 and 169.300, RSMo 1978, and section 169.440, RSMo Supp. 1979, and enacts in lieu thereof four new sections.

This bill would permit members of the Public School Retirement system, or of the Kansas City District or St. Louis District Retirement System, to purchase membership service credit of up to four years for time spent in the armed forces. Currently, credit for time in the armed forces can be purchased only if such armed service occurred during a war or national defense emergency. Under this proposal the member could purchase credit for any time served prior to becoming a retirement system member. To obtain the credit, the member would have to pay to the system, with interest, the amount he and his employer would have contributed had he been teaching during the period for which he is purchasing credit and had his pay been at his initial annual salary on becoming a teacher. A member would have to make his election within five years of the effective date of this act or of his becoming a member of the system and could take as long after election to complete repayment as the number of years for which he is purchasing credit. No credit could be purchased for any year for which the member is eligible for retirement credit or benefits from any other public school or military retirement system.

SB 667—(Dirck)—Income tax - allows deductions for social security tax and inflation

The bill repeals sections 143.111 and 143.141, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof four new sections.

The provisions of this bill would provide new non-itemized, income tax deductions for social security taxes paid, railroad retirement taxes and self-employment taxes paid in lieu of social security taxes. Also, a special inflation deduction is established that would allow taxpayers to reduce their gross income by the percent that inflation exceeds 5%.

The bill would become effective January 1, 1981.

SB 668—(Dirck)—New procedures for protesting property tax

This bill repeals section 139.031, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof one new section.

This bill establishes a new method for taxpayers to protest their property taxes. In addition to the current procedures using the circuit courts, an appeal to the State Tax Commission for recovery of taxes paid under protest would be provided.

SB 669—(Dirck)—Income tax credit for solar energy systems

This bill would provide an income tax credit for solar energy systems, as therein defined, of 10% of the total cost for each of the first five years following installation. Solar energy systems must meet minimum standards as established by the Department of Natural Resources.

Insulation, if it meets the criteria developed by the Department of Natural Resources, and other energy saving devices defined by the department would also be eligible for this credit.

SB 670—(Doctorian)—Regulates grain sales between grain producers and elevators

This bill regulates grain sales between grain producers and grain elevators. The bill provides that a penalty cannot be assessed on the sale of grain if the moisture content is less than 2%, but a penalty may be assessed if the moisture content exceeds 2%.

The bill requires that the moisture and foreign matter content in each load of grain subject to the sales contract be averaged to determine the moisture and foreign matter content for the contract.

SB 671—(Doctorian)—Levee and drainage districts

The bill repeals section 246.005, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof one new section.

This bill provides that those drainage and levee districts which are granted an extension of time of corporate existence prior to August 13, 1980, will be deemed to have fully complied with all the provisions of law relating to such extensions unless, for good cause shown, the circuit court shall set aside such extension within ninety days after August 13, 1980.

SB 672—(Doctorian)—Relates to motorized bicycles

The bill repeals sections 300.010, 300.345, 300.347, 300.350, 302.010, 303.020, 307.025, 307.180, 307.183, 307.185, 307.188, 307.190 and 307.193, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof sixteen new sections.

The bill relates to motorized bicycles and requires such vehicles to meet the same vehicle equipment regulations and traffic regulations as bicycles.

Persons operating a motorized bicycle must either possess a valid driver's license or be at least fourteen years old and pass the written and visual examinations required to obtain an operator's license. A permit would then be issued by the Department of Revenue.

The bill prohibits the use of motorized bicycles on interstate highways or on a sidewalk within a business district.

The bill contains an emergency clause and penalty provisions.

SB 673—(Mueller)—Relates to the sale of intoxicating beer or malt liquor

The bill would allow any person, firm or corporation holding a license to sell malt liquor only to apply for a special license to sell malt liquor or beer containing not in excess of five percent alcohol by weight on Sunday. The license would permit on premises consumption only for a period starting at 12:00 noon on Sundays and ending at 1:30 a.m. on the following Monday.

The license would be issued by the Supervisor of Liquor

Control upon payment of an additional license fee of three hundred dollars per year.

SB 674—(Mueller)—*Utilicare and emergency assistance program*

The bill repeals sections 660.115, 660.130, 660.135, 660.155, 660.190, and 660.200, RSMo Supp. 1979, and enacts in lieu thereof five new sections.

This bill adds November and March to the months when eligible persons can receive utilicare payments. The bill increases the limit of \$50 per month to \$75 and also increases the \$150 limit on non-regularly billed heating sources to \$350. The limit on appropriations of \$5,140,000 is repealed.

The limit on appropriations for the emergency assistance program of \$300,000 is increased to \$3,000,000.

SB 675—(Mueller)—*Municipal officers and employees - cost-of-living increases*

This act requires that when general cost-of-living increases in salaries of municipal officers and employees are awarded, no class, group, position or office shall be excluded from equal participation by reason of charter or ordinance provision which fixes a maximum salary which is below regular salary total and cost-of-living increases.

From the effective date of this act municipalities shall equalize the salaries of officers and employees who have previously been denied cost-of-living increases. However, this act shall not be construed to require the retroactive payments of any salary amounts lost prior to this act by persons denied cost-of-living increases in the past.

The bill contains an emergency clause.

SB 676—(Heflin)—*Relates to the crime of stealing*

The act repeals section 570.030, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof one new section.

The act provides that for the purpose of section 570.030 when any person wrongfully opens, removes, or damages any parking meter, coin telephone, vending machine, money changer, or any other device designed to receive money in the sale, use or enjoyment of property or services, with the intent to steal, the grade of the offense shall be determined by aggregating the value of the property damage, determined by the cost of replacement or the cost of repair, whichever is less, and the value of the property or services appropriated.

SB 677—(Heflin)—*Relating to Public School Retirement System*

The bill repeals section 169.055, RSMo 1978 and reenacts in lieu thereof one new section.

This bill would permit members of the Public School Retirement system to purchase up to ten years of membership service for time spent teaching in public schools not covered by the Public School Retirement System (basically Kansas City and St. Louis). The member would have to pay, with interest, what he and his employer would have paid had he been a member receiving the salary he first received for teaching service covered by the system. He could not purchase service for any year for which he is entitled to benefits from another retirement system, nor could he purchase service for more years than his length of membership service.

It would also permit eligible members wishing to purchase credit for time spent in the armed forces to purchase up to four years of credit at any time rather than within the five year limit now imposed.

SB 678—(Heflin)—*Relates to the flag of the State of Missouri*

and the United States

This act provides that any person who desecrates the flag of the United States or the flag of Missouri would be guilty of the crime of flag desecration, which would be a class C misdemeanor.

SB 679—(Wilson - 19th)—*Employment and salary of certain county assessors, clerks and deputies*

The county assessor, except in counties of the first class, shall appoint the clerks and deputies necessary for the proper discharge of the assessor's duties. Such appointments are subject to approval of the county court. Salaries of the clerks and deputies shall be paid by the state and the county in accordance with section 137.710, RSMo.

The bill contains an emergency clause.

SB 680—(Wilson - 19th)—*Exempts part of the federal civil service retirement income*

This bill repeals section 143.121, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof one new section.

This bill would exempt from the state income tax, federal civil service retirement annuities up to an amount equal to the maximum social security benefit. If a taxpayer receives social security benefits, the exemption is reduced by this amount.

SB 681—(Wilson - 19th)—*Energy conservation grants for school districts*

This bill would establish a program within the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education to enable the department to assist school districts conserve energy. The program was designed to complement the federal program. When a district has been approved for a grant of federal funds for an energy project, the district may apply to the department for funds to provide fifty percent of the federally required match of fifty percent. The district would be responsible for twenty-five percent, the state would provide twenty-five percent, while the federal government would provide fifty percent of the costs of the project. Districts which did not receive federal funds could apply to the state for fifty percent of the project costs. Criteria for granting funds by the department must include the financial need of the applicant and the units of energy currently being lost.

SB 682—(Johnson)—*Income tax credit for 5% of property taxes*

This bill would enact four new sections, providing for a credit against the state income tax of 5% of the property taxes paid on a homestead. The credit is allowed for taxes paid on a home or part of the taxes paid if the owner's living unit is part of a larger unit, but with some limits. The credit is non-refundable if it exceeds the income tax liability and has provisions for joint ownership and joint tax returns.

SB 683—(Johnson)—*Provides duty-free lunch period for teachers*

This bill would require a duty-free lunch period of 25 minutes for each teacher in Missouri Public Schools.

SB 684—(Tinnin)—*Relating to Public School Retirement Systems*

This bill repeals and reenacts section 169.030, RSMo 1978 and enacts in lieu thereof one new section.

This bill provides that any insurance premium paid by an employer for a teacher must be counted as a part of the teacher's salary when computing the amount to be contributed to the public school retirement system.

SB 685—(Tinnin)—Relating to juror fees

This bill repeals sections 494.100 and 494.120, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof two new sections.

The act increases the compensation of grand and petit jurors from six to twelve dollars per day and increases the mileage allowance from seven to fifteen cents.

SB 686—(Tinnin)—Exempts defoliants and desiccants from all sales taxes

This act repeals section 144.030, RSMo Supp. 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof one new section.

This bill would provide an exemption from all state and local sales taxes for defoliants and desiccants used in crop production.

SB 687—(Webster)—Retirement and pensions for certain political subdivisions

The bill repeals section 70.615, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof one new section.

This bill permits a board of hospital trustees of any hospital owned by a political corporation or subdivision of this state to provide for the pensioning of its employees and the widows and minor children of deceased employees under a plan separate and apart from that provided in sections 70.600 through 70.670 (LAGERS) and to utilize its revenues and other funds for such purposes.

SB 688—(Webster)—Relates to retirement benefits of administrative law judges and legal advisors of the Division of Workmen's Compensation

The bill repeals sections 104.516 and 476.520, RSMo 1978, and section 104.515, RSMo Supp. 1979, and enacts in lieu thereof twelve new sections.

This act establishes retirement benefits for administrative law judges and legal advisors of the Division of Workmen's Compensation. The act sets forth the amount of retirement benefits for individuals covered by the act and the survivorship benefits which the beneficiaries may receive.

The act also provides that administrative law judges and legal advisors of the Division of Workmen's Compensation shall receive insurance benefits covering hospital, surgical and medical expenses and life insurance. The state may make a contribution for the cost of the various insurance benefits, subject to the limit imposed by statute. Spouses and unemancipated children of the administrative law judges and legal advisors shall be able to participate in the program of medical insurance benefits.

The act also provides that the twelve year's service required for judges to receive retirement benefits under sections 476.515 to 476.570 may be satisfied by aggregating the service as a judge with service as an administrative law judge or legal advisor or both of the Division of Workmen's Compensation. However, no person who receives retirement compensation under the provisions of sections 287.810 through 287.850 of this act shall engage in the practice of law or do law business at any time after his retirement.

SB 689—(Webster)—Alternative energy systems for state colleges and universities

The bill repeals section 176.010, RSMo Supp. 1979, and enacts in lieu thereof one new section.

This bill would enable the state's colleges and universities to use revenue bonds to fund the replacement of an existing energy system with an alternative system (an alternative system is one which would not use electricity, fuel oil, natural gas or propane as its energy source).

SB 690—(Schneider)—Cost of living salary adjustments for statewide elected officials and certain executive department directors

The bill repeals sections 26.010, 27.010, 28.010, 29.010, 30.010, and 105.950, RSMo. 1978, and section 8 of the state omnibus reorganization act as contained in House Bill 841 of the Seventy-ninth General Assembly, and enacts in lieu thereof eight new sections.

The bill provides for annual cost of living salary adjustments for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor, Treasurer, Attorney General, the Commissioner of Administration, the Director of the Department of Labor and of Industrial Relations, and certain other executive department directors. Within the limits of appropriations for this purpose the adjustment may equal an amount not to exceed the cost of living adjustment granted to state employees covered by the merit system.

In years when the cost of living adjustments do not equal those granted to merit system employees, the difference may be granted in any subsequent year.

The term "cost of living adjustment" means any cost of living and merit percentage adjustment, any cost of living and merit lump sum adjustment, and any other salary adjustment granted to employees covered by the state merit system. The maximum allowable cost of living salary adjustment permitted in fiscal year 1981-82 shall be the sum of all cost of living adjustments granted to merit system employees after fiscal year 1979-80.

Any cost of living adjustment approved pursuant to the bill shall be effective on the first day of the term of office of the recipient following the legislative session in which the adjustment is approved.

SB 691—(Schneider)—Relates to a mandatory sexual offender program

This bill requires the Division of Corrections to develop and operate a mandatory sexual offender program. All prisoners in state penal institutions who are convicted of sexual offenses (Chapter 566, RSMo) shall complete the program as a precondition to conditional release or parole. A judge sentencing a defendant convicted under the provisions of Chapter 566 may include in his order that the defendant may be held by the Division of Corrections without parole and beyond the conditional release date until the program has been successfully completed or until the full term of his sentence has been completed, whichever occurs first. The Division of Corrections is authorized to hold any prisoner beyond his conditional release date for failure to successfully complete the program or for repeated failures to conform to reasonable rules.

SB 692—(Schneider)—Daily expense allowances for members of the General Assembly

The bill repeals section 21.145, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof one new section.

The bill increases the daily expense allowance of members of the House or Senate, for each day the respective body is in session, from \$35 to \$44.

SB 693—(Merrell)—Relating to fees charged by the Department of Revenue for collection of city and county sales taxes

The bill repeals section 94.550, RSMo. 1978, and section 66.620, RSMo. 1979 Supp., and enacts in lieu thereof two new sections.

Fees charged by the Department of Revenue for collection of city and county sales taxes are reduced from two to one percent of the amount of taxes collected.

SB 694—(Merrell)—State reimbursement of certain counties for costs of sheriffs' offices. Retirement for sheriffs' personnel in certain counties

The bill repeals thirty-nine sections, RSMo, and enacts in lieu thereof forty-two new sections

This bill provides that the cost of salaries and other compensation for sheriffs, their deputies and assistants, clerks and other employees in each county of the state, except first class charter counties and the City of St. Louis, shall be borne by the state as provided in Chapter 57 (sheriffs) and sections 49.276 (sheriff's vehicles in third and fourth class counties) and 287.021 (workmen's compensation for sheriffs and deputies), RSMo.

Such sheriffs, deputies, assistants, clerks and other employees shall become members of the Missouri State Employees' Retirement System on January 1, 1981 as an incident to their employment.

All sheriffs' fees for services in civil matters which are required to be paid to the Director of Revenue by this act, shall be sent to the director at the times and in the manner provided by rules and regulations promulgated by the director.

Reimbursements to counties and to the City of St. Louis shall be made, upon requisition to the Commissioner of Finance, as provided in rules and regulations promulgated by the commissioner.

SB 695—(Merrell)—Relates to the Missouri State Employees' Retirement System

The bill repeals section 104.340, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof one new section.

The act permits employees of the circuit court, employed pursuant to the provisions of section 485.010, RSMo 1978, to obtain credit for prior service. The act also provides that as an alternative to paying into the Missouri State Employees' Retirement System (MSERS) the amount of funds previously paid into any city, local employees or county retirement system, credit for prior service may be obtained by a person who was not a member of such a retirement system by paying into the MSERS within one hundred and eighty days of becoming a member an amount equal to four percent of the salary earned in such service prior to the date the person becomes a member. Also, persons employed in specified positions after the effective date of this act may obtain a credit for prior service upon complying with the requirements of section 104.340(7), RSMo 1978.

SB 696—(Bradshaw)—Relates to retirement

The act repeals section 476.585, RSMo 1978, relating to judges' retirement contributions and enacts in lieu thereof one new section relating to the same subject.

This provides that any judge holding office after September 1, 1976 who thereafter retires shall be paid by the Commissioner of Administration the total amount of contributions paid by him under Section 476.525, together with interest.

SB 697—(Bradshaw)—Assessors-land use classification code

This bill provides that in addition to the list of taxable real property required by section 137.115, RSMo, each county assessor and the assessor for St. Louis City shall make and keep a land use classification code in which each parcel of real property is classified to reflect the actual use of the real property.

The bill contains the land use classification code.

SB 698—(Bradshaw)—Relating to banking facilities

This bill repeals section 362.108, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof one new section.

This bill would permit a bank with its main banking house in Greene or Jefferson County to operate one separate facility in the county within 15 miles of the main office and in a town of under 1550 population without banking services.

SE 699—(Gant)—Mandates that the general postmark will be considered the date of filing for related documents

This bill enacts three new sections providing that any document relating to state or local taxation which is required to be filed, shall be considered filed as of the postmark date.

SB 700—(Gant)—Relating to powers of the Director of the Division of Finance

This bill repeals section 361.080, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof one new section.

This bill will facilitate the exchange of bank examination information between the Division of Finance and the various federal agents who also conduct such examinations. It also removes credit unions from this section since the Division of Finance no longer examines them.

SB 701—(Gant)—Relates to the regulation of massage establishments

This act would establish a Board of Massage composed of five members appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate for five-year staggered terms. The members of the board would receive necessary expenses. All members of the board must be qualified to be registered as massage technicians.

The board may prescribe sanitary conditions to be met by massage technicians as well as the facilities and equipment of a massage establishment. The board shall inspect all massage establishments and massage schools in this state.

All persons seeking licensure as a massage technician must meet the qualifications specified in this act. Those massage technicians with at least three years experience may be licensed without the required examination. Applicants must have graduated from a school of massage recognized by the American Massage and Therapy Association and pass an oral and written examination conducted by the board.

The board may set fees for examination and annual registration but these shall not exceed twenty-five and fifty dollars, respectively. All fees would be deposited in the "State Board of Massage Fund" created by this act. All salaries and expenses for the operation of the board would be paid for out of this fund.

The act specifies the conditions under which licenses may be suspended or revoked and the procedures which must be followed by the board in proceedings to suspend or revoke licenses.

SB 702—(Bild)—Relating to political party committees

The bill repeals sections 115.365, 115.367, 115.615, 115.619 and 115.621, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof seven new sections.

Generally, this act relates to the composition and organization of political party committees. The bill deletes current provisions which stipulate that the chairman of each nominating committee shall be the committee chairman of the county which polled the highest number of votes for the party candidate in the last gubernatorial election.

In the event of a new district or alteration of the boundaries of

an existing district, the members of the nominating committees for the office in question shall be the members of the various nominating committees for that office as provided in section 115.365 who reside within the altered or new district. The bill deletes current provisions which automatically make a county committee chairman and vice chairman members of the party congressional, senatorial and judicial committees of the district of which their county is a part. The county committee or appropriate part of the committee shall elect members of the legislative district committees as provided for in this act. They shall also elect members of the congressional and senatorial district committees as provided in this bill.

The bill delineates the composition of each congressional district committee. Provisions for the membership of a congressional district committee vary for counties in which the district boundaries coincide with the county boundaries, in which a congressional district is wholly contained in one county but smaller than the county, and in which the district does not coincide with or is not wholly contained in one county. Provisions are made for the meeting of congressional district committees and for the filling of vacancies on the committees.

The bill provides the composition of judicial district committees. Again, the composition varies by boundaries.

The bill provides for the composition of senatorial district committees and legislative district committees, based upon the boundaries of the districts. The bill makes technical changes in the procedure for the selection and election of the membership of these district committees.

SB 703—(Bild)—Relates to suspension or revocation of certain professional licenses

The bill repeals section 161.302, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof one new section.

This bill requires an agency which has revoked or suspended a license to notify in writing the licensee of the revocation or suspension by certified mail. The bill authorizes a license holder whose license has been revoked or suspended to file a complaint with the Administrative Hearing Commission for the commission to determine whether the license was improperly or unjustifiably revoked or suspended. The complaint must allege that the license was improperly or unjustifiably revoked or suspended and shall set forth with particularity the facts relating to the revocation or suspension. If the commission finds that the revocation or suspension is improper, the commission shall order reinstatement of the revoked or suspended license.

SB 704—(Dinger)—Relates to contributions and benefits for members of certain retirement systems

The bill repeals sections 104.060, 104.365, 104.370, 104.372, 104.390, 104.410 and 104.612, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof seven new sections.

The act provides that within ninety days of the effective date of this act members of the Highway Employees' and Highway Patrol Retirement System who were employed on August 13, 1976, and members of the Missouri State Employees' Retirement System who were employed on August 31, 1972, and members of the General Assembly and statewide elected officials on September 1, 1976 may obtain their retirement contributions, with interest. With respect to members of the Missouri State Employees' Retirement System, the basis of computing the amount of retirement annuity or disability is set at one and one-quarter percent of average compensation. For members of the Missouri State Employees' Retirement System and the Highway Employees' and Highway Patrol Retirement System who retire prior to September 1, 1980 the compensation to be paid special consultants will be paid from the general

revenue fund. Members of the Highway Employees' and Highway Patrol Retirement System and the Missouri State Employees' Retirement System who retire after August 30, 1978 shall be paid from the retirement fund, which will be funded on a sound actuarial basis.

SB 705—(Dinger)—Relates to insurance benefits for certain employees

The bill repeals section 104.515, RSMo Supp. 1979, and enacts in lieu thereof one new section.

The bill deletes the requirement that in order for any former employee, spouse or unemancipated child under the age of twenty-three to receive insurance benefits under the Missouri State Employees' Retirement System after the member ceases to be an employee, the employee must have been covered for two years prior to the date of retirement or the date of commencement of survivorship payments.

SB 706—(Gannon)—Compensation of juvenile court personnel

The bill repeals section 211.381, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof one new section.

The bill provides pay raises for specified juvenile officers and establishes the class of deputy juvenile officer, class 5.

SB 707—(Wiggins)—Relates to the manufacture and sale of ice cream and frozen desserts

The bill repeals twenty-one sections of Chapter 196, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof seven new sections.

The bill deletes existing provisions exempting frozen desserts containing skim milk or those combined with vegetable fats or oils from coverage. Specific sanitary conditions to be met by manufacturers of ice cream products have also been deleted. The Division of Health shall establish by regulation the minimum sanitary requirements. The division is also authorized to approve all ingredients used in the manufacture of ice cream.

SB 708—(Wiggins)—Relates to tort actions against architects, engineers and builders

The bill repeals section 516.097, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof one new section.

The act reduces the statute of limitations from ten to six years in actions against architects, engineers or builders alleging defective or unsafe improvements of real property.

Also, the act removes the present exemption from the statute of limitations for actions arising when a person conceals any defect or deficiency in the design, planning or construction services in an improvement for real property and the defect or deficiency so concealed directly results in the defective or unsafe condition for which the action is brought.

The act also specifies that the statute of limitations for actions relating to improvements to real property shall begin to run on the day of their completion.

SB 709—(Wiggins)—Relating to the conveyance of certain property in Kansas City

This act repeals Senate Bill No. 546 as passed by the 78th General Assembly, 2nd Regular Session, and enacts in lieu thereof six new sections.

The bill authorizes the Commissioner of Administration to conduct a public sale of property in Kansas City, formerly known as the Kansas City National Guard Armory. The Governor is authorized to convey title to said property to the highest bidder. The Attorney General shall approve the instrument of conveyance.

Senate Bill No. 546, which is repealed by this act, conveyed the Armory property to the Jackson County Legislature for use in a program of sheltered workshops for the handicapped.

SB 710—(Murray)—Relating to probationary teachers

This bill repeals section 168.104, RSMo 1978 and reenacts in lieu thereof one new section relating to the same subject.

Currently a probationary teacher can have his probationary period cut by one year (from five to four) for teaching two or more years in a district other than the one where he is serving his probationary period. This bill would permit the same credit for teaching in the district where he is serving his probationary period. After the probationary period the teacher becomes a permanent teacher with, in effect, tenure.

SB 711—(Murray)—Relates to computer crime

The bill establishes criminal penalties for the misuse of computer data, computer systems, and computer equipment and supplies. The bill establishes the crime of an offense against intellectual property for knowingly and without authorization modifying, destroying or disclosing certain computer data. The bill establishes the crime of an offense against computer equipment or supplies for knowingly and without authorization modifying computer equipment and supplies. The bill establishes the crime of an offense against computer users for knowingly and without authorization accessing or causing to be accessed any computer or denying or causing to be denied service to an authorized user of computer system services. Various criminal penalties are established for the aforementioned criminal offenses.

SB 712—(Frappier)—Relating to state aid for public libraries

This bill repeals section 181.060, RSMo 1978, and re-enacts in lieu thereof one new section.

Currently, if the rate of tax levy for a public library is reduced below a certain level, that library is not eligible to receive any grants from the state. This bill provides that if the reduction is caused by a rollback accompanying a general reassessment, then the prohibition shall not apply.

SB 713—(Frappier)—Relating to employer letters of dismissal

This act repeals section 290.140, RSMo 1978. That section provides that the manager or superintendent of a corporation, upon written request, shall issue a letter to an employee dismissed or quitting. The letter shall set forth the nature and character of service rendered by the employee and shall state the true cause for the termination of employment.

SB 714—(Frappier)—Relates to the operating conditions of passenger car tires

The bill lists conditions whereby passenger car tires would be considered unsafe, and prohibits persons from driving any vehicle with one or more unsafe tires. The bill also prohibits the sale, lease, installation or mounting of unsafe passenger car tires.

A person offering a vehicle for sale or lease would have to correct any unsafe tire condition on the vehicle prior to its being driven on a public street or highway. Inspection stations are required under this act to inspect safety condition of tires during motor vehicle safety inspection.

The bill contains a penalty provision.

SB 715—(Snowden)—Relating to elections in Public Water Supply Districts

The bill repeals sections 115.137, 247.060, 247.130, 247.170, 247.180, 247.215, 247.217 and 247.200, RSMo 1978, sections

115.013 and 115.123, RSMo Supp. 1979 and section 247.040, RSMo 1978, as enacted by House Bill No. 1634 of the Second Regular Session of the Seventy-ninth General Assembly, and section 247.040, RSMo 1978, as enacted by House Bill No. 941 of the Second Regular Session of the Seventy-ninth General Assembly, and enacts in lieu thereof twelve new sections.

This bill provides for elections in public water supply districts which are open only to landowners and water users of the district. The bill exempts such elections from several of the provisions of existing Missouri election law relating to when elections may be held, and who shall be entitled to vote. In addition, this legislation provides clean-up language designed to clarify the provisions of section 247.040, RSMo, relating to the formation of a public water supply district.

The bill stipulates that each of the five members of a public water supply district shall be a resident owner of real property situated within the district and shall be a user of the services provided by the district. Similarly, a qualified voter, for purposes of a public water supply district, is redefined to mean an owner of real estate situated within the public water supply district and one who uses the services provided by the district.

The bill stipulates that all elections of the district shall be by ballot and the polling place or places shall be those fixed by the board of directors. Regular elections are to be held on the first Tuesday in May and special elections shall be called at the discretion of the board of directors. The bill contains provisions relating to the appointment of election judges and the procedure for handling election returns. Additional aspects relating to the actions of a public water supply district and the dissolution of such a district are established in the bill. Generally, the bill deletes the provisions of the current law referring to voters and water district residents and inserts in lieu thereof "property owners who are served by the district" and "qualified voters" as defined in the bill.

SB 716—(Banks)—Relates to harmful objects in any food or edible substances

This act provides that any person who places harmful objects in any food or other edible substance with the intent to harm another person or who knowingly furnishes any food or edible substance containing harmful objects to another person, with intent to harm another person, is guilty of a class B felony.

SB 717—(Banks)—Relating to penalty for redlining

This bill repeals section 408.600, RSMo Supp. 1979, and enacts in lieu thereof one new section.

Currently, the division directors supervising financial institutions may issue cease and desist orders, after hearings, against any institution violating the anti-redlining provisions of Missouri law. The division may then seek an injunction to enforce such order, and the court may assess a fine for each violation of the injunction. This bill would limit the fine to \$10,000.

SB 718—(Banks)—Relates to annual meetings of savings and loan associations

This bill repeals section 369.094, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof one new section.

The bill would require notice of annual meetings to be mailed to each member of a savings and loan association. Currently, notice need only be published in a newspaper.

SB 719—(Scott)—Relating to price marking of consumer goods

This bill requires the retail price of each consumer commodity to be marked upon the item. This requirement is in

addition to electronic pricing code. A consumer commodity is any item sold for personal, family or household use except prescription drugs and unpackaged fresh food produce.

Failure to appropriately mark each item is an infraction. Injunctive relief is authorized to enjoin violation of the bill.

SB 720—(Scott)—Optometrists - licensing

The bill repeals sixteen sections of Chapter 336, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof sixteen new sections.

This bill deletes certain provisions related to registered apprentices in optometry and to the certification of persons who graduated from a high school or secondary school or equivalent program approved by the State Board of Optometry.

Each registered optometrist, before the expiration of his registration, as part of required renewal procedure, shall present satisfactory evidence to the board of his attendance for at least eight, but not more than twenty-four hours, per year at educational optometric programs. An expired certificate of registration may be renewed within five years of expiration upon completion of specified requirements.

Fees, and conditions leading to refusal to issue, to renew or to suspend a license are included in the bill.

The Director of the Department of Consumer Affairs, Regulation and Licensing shall submit nominees for the State Board of Optometry to the Governor.

Each member of the board shall receive fifty dollars per diem for all legitimate and necessary expenses incurred in discharging his duty as a member of the board.

The board shall employ an executive secretary and other help as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act.

The bill contains penalty provisions and an emergency clause.

SB 721—(Scott)—Licensing of chiropractors

The bill repeals sections 331.030, 331.050, 331.060, 331.080, 331.090 and 331.100, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof nine new sections.

Applicants applying for examination for licensing to practice chiropractic shall furnish satisfactory evidence of having received a minimum of sixty credit hours leading to a baccalaureate degree in the sciences from a preprofessional college and shall present evidence of having graduated from a chiropractic college having status with the Commission on Accreditation of the Council on Chiropractic Education or the equivalent educational criteria.

The application fee shall be not less than twenty-five dollars in addition to the specified examination fee. The licensure fee for both written and practical examination shall be not less than fifty dollars. Examination procedures for non-residents are specified. Renewal fees for licensing shall be not less than ten dollars per year.

Provisions for refusal to issue a license to practice chiropractic and for license suspension or revocation are included.

Appointments to fill vacancies on the State Board of Chiropractic Examiners shall be appointed by the Governor from nominees submitted by the Director of the Department of Consumer Affairs, Regulation and Licensing. Members of the board shall receive fifty dollars per diem for services while discharging actual duties of the board.

The board may employ an executive secretary or other help as necessary to carry out the provisions of this act.

Board members shall not be held personally liable either jointly or separately for any act or acts committed in the

performance of their official duties as board members.

The bill contains penalty provisions and an emergency clause.

SB 722—(Panethiere)—Relates to the expungement of records for certain convicts

This bill provides that five years after having served the sentence or fulfilled the conditions of probation, suspension of sentence, conditional release or parole, every offender who was twenty-one years of age or older at the time of the commission of the crime for which he was convicted may petition the court to expunge his record of such conviction if during such five year period such person has exhibited good moral character and has not been convicted of a felony. Any person having his record so expunged shall thereafter be released from all penalties and disabilities resulting from the crime of which he has been convicted and in any application for employment, license or other civil right or privilege, or in any appearance as a witness, a person whose conviction has been expunged under this statute may state that he has never been convicted of a crime. However, upon conviction of any subsequent crime, such conviction may be considered as a prior conviction in determining the sentence to be imposed.

SB 723—(Panethiere)—Relates to adoption

The bill repeals section 453.120, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof one new section.

The act provides that after attaining the age of twenty-one, an adopted person may obtain court permission to examine the court record of the adoption proceedings to determine the natural parents. Any person who permits inspection or copying without permission of the court is guilty of a class A misdemeanor.

The act has penalty provisions and an effective date of January 1, 1981.

SB 724—(Panethiere)—Relates to registration and licensing of motor vehicles

The bill repeals sections 301.010 and 301.066, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof two new sections.

The bill provides for an additional classification of motor vehicles to be designated "private use - commercial type." Such vehicles are those designed and constructed as commercial motor vehicles having a gross weight of six thousand pounds or under, registered to an individual and not used for commercial purposes.

The license plates for the private use - commercial type vehicles would differ in color from the plates issued to commercial vehicles and the annual registration fee would be twenty-five dollars and fifty cents.

SB 725—(Murphy)—Relates to health insurance policies

This act stipulates that every individual and group health insurance policy providing benefits for services rendered by licensed physicians shall offer, as an option, the benefits for similar services legally rendered by a licensed psychologist. For the purposes of this act, the term "health insurance policy" means any hospital or medical expense policy, nonprofit service corporation plan, or self-funded employee health and welfare plan, which by its terms provide benefits for services rendered for the care and treatment of sickness and injury. These are policies delivered or issued for delivery in this state after the effective date of this act (August 13, 1980). Also included are existing group policies or plans on their next anniversary or renewal dates or on the expiration of the applicable collective bargaining contracts, which is later.

SB 726—(Murphy)—Relates to a film dealing with the state's correctional facilities

This bill stipulates that the Division of Corrections shall prepare a film relating to Missouri prisons. The film is to specifically address the areas of prison conditions, young offenders and the liberties that are lost as a result of imprisonment. The film is to be funded from appropriations approved by the General Assembly.

The Division of Corrections shall, according to the bill, consult with the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education regarding the preparation of the film. Finally, the bill stipulates that each high school student shall view the film before he or she graduates. The Department of Elementary and Secondary Education shall promulgate rules and regulations to provide for such viewing.

SB 727—(Murphy)—Relating to prepaid prescription drug programs

This legislation stipulates that, in lieu of direct payment from an insured for goods or services furnished, a pharmacist may take an assignment of such insured's right to reimbursement for goods and services provided to a member of a prepaid prescription drug program, health maintenance organization, or health services corporation. A health maintenance organization, health services corporation or other business organization to whom an assignment is made under this section may not refuse to honor such an assignment.

SB 728—(Dirck)—Relating to employees

This bill repeals sections 290.010, 290.020, 290.080, 290.090, 290.100, 290.110 and 290.140, RSMo 1978 and enacts in lieu thereof seven new sections, with penalty provisions.

This act generally relates to the wages, hours and dismissal rights of employees. The bill alters current law by removing certain employees from working hour stipulations. The bill establishes eight hours as constituting a day of employment for employees engaged in mining or smelting business (except with employee consent). It stipulates that persons, firms and corporations shall pay wages as often as semi-monthly and makes other stipulations relating to wages. Employers are required to furnish all employees at least once a month a statement showing the purposes and amounts of each deduction in the employee check, draft, or voucher for the period. Persons, firms or corporations violating the wage provisions (in section 290.080) shall be guilty of an infraction.

The Director of the Division of Labor Standards is given the authority to hear and decide disputes arising from wages earned and the procedures for such decisions are enumerated. Certain disputes are exempted from coverage under this bill. The bill requires any person, firm or corporation doing business in the state to give employees thirty days' notice of a reduction in wages. The procedure for notice is established by the bill. This act also delineates the procedure for payment of wages to discharged employees. Employers are required to issue to an employee who is discharged or who voluntarily quits, when the employee so requests, a letter of termination of service. The employee must request the letter of service within a time period not to exceed one year from the date of discharge or quitting.

Penalties for violation of the provisions of the act are established in the appropriate sections.

SB 729—(Doctorian)—Relating to the licensing of day care homes

The bill repeals section 210.201, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof one new section.

This bill changes the definition of "day care home" or "day

nursery" in section 210.201. The number of children required for a home to be a day care home is increased from four to twelve children.

SB 730—(Mueller)—Relating to cancellation of or refusal to renew an insurance policy

The bill repeals sections 375.001 and 375.007, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof two new sections.

This act alters current law by providing that any policy with a policy period or term of less than one year (current law states six months) shall for the purposes of sections 375.001 to 375.008 be considered as if written for a policy period or term of one year (current law states six months). Further, the bill provides that no insurer shall cancel or refuse to write or refuse to renew a policy on the basis of (rather than solely because of) the age, place of residence, age of residence, race, sex, color, creed, national origin, ancestry, or lawful occupation of anyone who is or seeks to become insured. Nor may an insurer cancel or refuse to renew because another insurer has refused to write, has cancelled, or has refused to renew a policy. However, these provisions do not apply where the hazard insured against under a policy is increased because of exposure to loss attributable solely to the lawful occupation of a person, but not because of exposure to loss solely attributable to his place of residence.

SB 731—(Mueller)—Relating to appointments of Bi-State Commissioners

This bill provides that as vacancies occur on the Missouri portion of the Commission for the Bi-State Development Agency, the Governor would make his appointments to the Commission from lists submitted alternately by the Mayor of St. Louis City and the St. Louis County Executive.

SB 732—(Mueller)—Board of Police Commissioners - City of St. Louis

The bill repeals section 84.210, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof one new section.

This bill would require certain changes in the budget making procedure for the St. Louis City Board of Police Commissioners.

Not later than sixty days before the start of the fiscal year of St. Louis City, the Board of Police Commissioners shall submit a budget proposal to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. The Board of Estimate and Apportionment shall determine the amount of general revenue to be made available for the police department budget. The Board of Estimate and Apportionment shall not reduce the police budget by an amount greater than the percentage which the police department budget bears to the general revenue minus twenty percent. St. Louis City may adopt a separate police budget prior to the adoption of the annual tax rate.

SB 733—(Heflin)—Relating to depositaries for public school districts' monies

The bill repeals sections 165.211, 165.221, 165.231 and 165.301, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof four new sections.

This bill would permit school districts to select a date for receiving and opening bids from banking institutions to act as depositaries for school monies. Currently, bids must be received by, and opened on, June 2.

SB 734—(Heflin)—Relates to elections

The bill repeals sections 115.123, RSMo Supp. 1979, and 115.125, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof two new sections.

The bill removes the month of March as a month in which

elections may be held and would permit elections in the month of February.

With respect to notification of election authorities of an election, the bill provides that the officer or agency calling the election shall make such notification on the seventh (rather than the sixth) Tuesday prior to the election.

SB 735—(Heflin)—*Authorizing a sales tax to reduce property tax for school districts*

This bill would authorize any school district to impose a sales tax of $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{3}{8}$ or $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1% on all retail sales within the district. At least 50% of the revenue would have to be used to reduce the property tax in the district (excluding that portion for reducing bonded indebtedness and any portion originally requiring voter approval) and all of the revenue could be used for that purpose. To impose the tax, the school board would submit a proposal to the voters; if approved it would remain in effect until subsequent voter action to repeal or amend, which action could not occur for at least one year. The school board on its own volition or on petition by 15% of the voters could submit to the voters a proposal to repeal the sales tax. All state sales tax exemptions, rules and procedures would apply. The Director of Revenue would collect the tax and return it, less a 1% collection fee, to the district.

SB 736—(Tinnin)—*Relates to the registration of motor vehicles*

The bill repeals section 301.025, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof one new section.

At the time of registration an applicant, if residing in a city or town, must present his city or town personal property tax receipt as proof that his city or town personal property taxes for the preceding year have been paid. If no city or town personal property taxes were due, a statement to that effect certified by the city or town tax collector must be presented. Such tax receipt or statement must be presented before license plates can be issued.

SB 737—(Tinnin)—*Relating to franchise agreements*

This act stipulates that whenever any retailer enters into a contractual franchise agreement with a wholesaler, manufacturer or distributor wherein the retailer agrees to maintain an inventory, and the contract is terminated, then the wholesaler, manufacturer or distributor shall repurchase the inventory as provided in this act. The retailer may keep the inventory and if he has outstanding debts to the wholesaler, manufacturer or distributor, then the repurchase amount may be credited to the retailer's account. The bill specifies the manner in which the wholesaler, etc., shall repurchase inventory and the prices which shall apply to the repurchase. Certain inventory items are exempted from the repurchase requirement. Refusal by a wholesaler, manufacturer or distributor to repurchase inventory shall make him civilly liable for one hundred percent of the current net price plus other specified costs. In the event of a death of a retailer, the wholesaler, etc. shall repurchase the inventory at the option of the heir or heirs. This act shall not affect any security interest which the wholesaler, manufacturer or distributor may have in the inventory of the retailer. This act shall apply to all contracts entered into or renewed after the effective date of this legislation. The provisions of this act shall apply only to inventory purchased after the effective date.

SB 738—(Tinnin)—*Agricultural nuisances*

This bill prohibits any agricultural operation, as defined, from being deemed a nuisance after the facility has been in operation for more than one year if the facility was not a nuisance at the

time it began operation.

This prohibition does not apply to an operation which becomes a nuisance from negligent or improper operation. Operations located within any city on the effective date of the bill are not protected. Injuries to the quantity or quality of water are also exempt from the prohibition.

SB 739—(Webster)—*Peer review of accounting offices*

To repeal sections 326.011, 326.012, 326.055, 326.110, and 326.210, RSMo 1978, and enact six new sections in lieu thereof.

The Board of Accountancy may require that licensees operating certain offices submit to a peer review of accounting and auditing practices before their office is registered or reregistered. The peer reviews could be required for any licensee who issues reports on financial statements, which the board believes may have been substandard. The review would be conducted by a committee representing certified public accountant firms nominated by the Missouri Society of Certified Public Accountants. Information, including complaint files, investigation files and other investigative information gained in a peer review or in proceedings before the board, would be confidential and not subject to discovery, subpoena, or admissible as evidence in any judicial proceeding or any other administrative proceedings. The final decision of the board would be public.

A peer review could be required as a condition of registering an office after November 30, 1981, when the board believes that the licensees seeking registration have issued reports within the past five years which were substandard.

SB 740—(Webster)—*Relates to the regulation of accountants*

The bill repeals sections 328.110 and 326.210, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof two new sections.

The bill would permit the Board of Accountancy to promulgate rules requiring continuing education for certified public accountants. The board may not require more than one hundred twenty hours of continuing education in a three year period and it must insure that the courses that it requires are reasonably accessible throughout the state. The board may appoint a five member Committee of Certified Public Accountants to review programs, consider applications for exemption from the continuing education requirements and perform other functions relating to continuing education as specified by the board.

The continuing education requirements shall not apply to those applicants for a license who have been certified public accountants for less than three years. The continuing education requirements will become effective three years after the continuing education rules promulgated by the board become effective.

SB 741—(Webster)—*Optometrists - use of diagnostic pharmaceutical agents*

The bill amends Chapter 336, RSMo 1978, by enacting one new section.

This bill would authorize the State Board of Optometry to adopt rules and regulations to examine and certify registered optometrists to use topically applied diagnostic pharmaceutical agents in their practice and to allow the use of such diagnostic pharmaceutical agents by registered optometrists so certified by the State Board of Optometry.

The Joint Committee on Administrative Rules may, after a hearing, suspend any rule or portion of a rule promulgated pursuant to this section. The General Assembly may reinstate such rule by concurrent resolution signed by the Governor.

SB 742—(Schneider)—Relates to the manufacture or sale of certain wines

The bill repeals section 311.190, RSMo Supp. 1979, and enacts in lieu thereof one new section.

The bill changes the section of Missouri's Liquor Control Law pertaining to the manufacturing and sale of wine in Missouri. The license fee remains at five dollars for each five hundred gallons or fraction thereof manufactured or sold, but new language establishes a maximum fee of two hundred dollars for the manufacture or sale of 20,000 gallons or more.

The bill stipulates that a manufacturer licensed under this section shall act in accordance with Federal Wine Regulations and shall obtain a federal basic permit for the operation of a bonded winery. The Supervisor of Liquor Control is authorized to prescribe and accept certified copies of all or part of the reports, returns and records required under federal wine regulations as all or part or records required by the division.

A provision in the bill requires that, in order to be labeled "Missouri Wine," all fruits and vegetables used in its manufacture must have been grown in Missouri.

In addition, the bill extends the hours on Sundays in which the licensee may offer samples, sell wine at the winery, or open wine which has been purchased by persons to be consumed on premises to 10:00 p.m. instead of 6:00 p.m.

SB 743—(Schneider)—Relating to asserting claims against governmental entities

This bill repeals sections 34.260, 34.265, 34.270, 34.275, 71.185, 105.850, 226.092, 537.600, 537.610, 537.620, 537.625 and 537.630, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof twenty-two new sections.

This bill would change the areas and limits of liability for the state, cities, counties and other political subdivisions. These public entities would still be liable for their tortious conduct involving motor vehicles and dangerous conditions of property; however, "dangerous condition" is defined by the bill in a narrower manner and special provision is made for the design and standards of any improvements and for unimproved land in its natural condition. Under SB 743 public entities would become liable for medical malpractice while providing health care services and for tortious conduct while operating airports and utilities.

The limits of liability would also be changed. Under current law, no individual can recover more than \$100,000 for a claim and all claims arising from a single occurrence are limited to a total of \$800,000. There is, however, no limit to the amount a government might have to pay in a year's time. SB 743 would raise the individual limit to \$300,000, but would establish \$300,000 as the annual aggregate limit for most public entities. This would mean that no public entity would have to pay more than \$300,000 in a year regardless of the number of occurrences. The exceptions would be Jackson County, St. Louis County, Kansas City, City of St. Louis, and the state; for these five, the annual aggregate limit would be \$1 million.

To provide for paying damages for injuries caused by a public entity after it had already paid \$300,000 in claims in a year, the bill would establish a Public Entity Liability Fund. All public entities could participate in this fund and make an annual contribution to the fund. This contribution would be a percentage ranging from 2% to 10%, of the premium the entity pays to obtain insurance for its annual aggregate limit. Any public entity electing not to participate in the fund would not enjoy the dollar limits provided by this bill.

The fund would be governed by a seven-member board including the State Treasurer, the Attorney General, the Director of Insurance and four members appointed by the

Governor. The state would appropriate \$1 million to start the fund, and that amount would be repaid when the fund balance reached \$9 million. The amount in the fund on December 31 of each year would be the limit of liability for all claims in the state for that year. If the fund were unable to pay all claims in full, it would become inactive unless the General Assembly appropriated additional funds. When the fund balance reached \$16 million at the end of a fiscal year, everything over \$15 million would be rebated to the public entities.

SB 744—(Schneider)—Relates to the corporation income tax

This bill repeals sections 143.071 and 143.171, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof two new sections.

The provisions of the act would reduce the corporate income tax rate from five percent to three and one-fourth percent and eliminate the deduction for federal income taxes paid. The bill would become effective January 1, 1981.

SB 745—(Merrell)—Water pollution control bonds

This act would authorize the board of fund commissioners of the state to borrow an additional \$14,100,000 to be used for water pollution control.

SB 746—(Merrell)—Counties - participation in the National Flood Insurance Program

This bill provides that the county courts of second, third and fourth class counties may adopt or rescind regulations necessary to comply with the National Flood Insurance Program.

The people of a county covered by this act may submit an initiative petition signed by a minimum of 5% of the registered voters who voted in the last gubernatorial election. The question of adopting or not adopting national flood programs shall then be presented to the voters of the county.

Provisions for permits and individual variances are included in the act. All final decisions, orders, actions or determinations of the county court adopted pursuant to this act shall be subject to judicial review.

The bill contains an emergency clause.

SB 747—(Merrell)—Board of Funeral Directors and Embalmers

The bill repeals sections 333.011, 333.021, 333.031, 333.041, 333.051, 333.061, 333.071, 333.081, 333.091, 333.101, 333.111, 333.121, 333.131, 333.141, 333.151, 333.171, 333.181, 333.191, 333.201, 333.211, 333.221, 333.231, 333.241, 333.251, and 333.265, RSMo 1978, and enacts twenty-three new sections in lieu thereof.

This is a general revision of the law governing funeral directors, embalmers and funeral establishments.

The act would establish new requirements to be met by funeral directors and embalmers seeking licensure in Missouri. Prospective funeral directors must be eighteen years of age with the equivalent of a high school diploma and they must have worked at least twenty hours per week and assisted in the direction of twelve funerals during an internship of at least six months.

Students in a mortuary science program must register with the board. After graduation, they must score at least seventy percent on each of the parts of the examination administered by the board. Each applicant must have been a full time employee in a funeral establishment. Non-resident embalmers must meet the same criteria for licensure in Missouri as currently provided for funeral directors. Non-resident funeral directors or

embalmers may become licensed in Missouri if they have been licensed in another state for five years and pass a test administered by the board.

Funeral establishments would not be permitted to change their name without notifying the board. A change in ownership requires the issuance of a new license.

Members of the board would be chosen by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate from nominees submitted by the director of the Department of Consumer Affairs, Regulation and Licensing. The board would have the authority to set fees above the minimum fees established in this act. The board would be authorized to execute any process issued by any court. The board may lodge complaints against any licensee with the Administrative Hearing Commission. The grounds upon which a licensee has been revoked or suspended have been increased to include false advertising, failure to permit inspections and violation of board regulations. The board may apply for an injunction to enjoin any person from violating this chapter and the regulations issued pursuant to the Chapter 333. Each member of the board would receive fifty dollars a day in compensation.

The sunset provisions on rules issued under Chapter 333 would be repealed. The act has an emergency clause.

SB 748—(Bradshaw)—Relates to special license plates issued to physically disabled persons

The bill repeals section 301.142, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof one new section.

The bill would amend the term "physically disabled" to include persons unable to walk without great difficulty due to age and physical condition. In addition, parents or guardians of persons under 21 years of age who are severely retarded or physically disabled may apply for and secure special license plates for the physically disabled.

SB 749—(Bradshaw)—Relates to the abandonment of certain animals

This act provides that any person who intentionally abandons or deserts a domesticated animal which has been under his control is guilty of a class C misdemeanor.

SB 750—(Frappier)—Relates to the powers of arrest by certain peace officers

The bill repeals section 544.215, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof one new section.

The bill provides that any county peace officer of St. Charles County and Jefferson County and any peace officer of any city, town or village located in St. Charles County or Jefferson County may, within the boundaries of the political entity from which he derives his authority, arrest any person who he has reasonable cause to believe is committing or has committed a misdemeanor or is violating or has violated any ordinance of the entity from which he derives his authority related to stealing of property or common assault.

Also, under the act, a St. Louis county police officer, the police officer of any city, town or village located within such a county and a police officer of the City of St. Joseph also would have authority to arrest any person who he has reasonable cause to believe is violating or has violated any ordinance related to stealing of property or common assault of the political entity from which he derives his authority.

SB 751—(Frappier)—Relates to the possession of firearms of certain persons

This bill makes it a class D felony, with a penalty of imprisonment by the Division of Corrections for not less than

two years and not more than five years, for any person convicted of certain felonies to knowingly own, possess or have under his control any firearm or ammunition within five years of completion of his sentence, discharge from probation or parole, or pardon by the Governor of Missouri or President of the United States.

SB 752—(Banks)—Relates to hours for certain establishments to sell intoxicating liquor

The bill amends chapter 311, RSMo, by adding one new section.

The bill would allow the governing authorities of St. Louis City and cities in St. Louis County and Jackson County to authorize persons holding a license to sell intoxicating liquor by the drink for on-premises consumption to obtain a special permit from the supervisor of liquor control. The special permit would allow such establishments to remain open on Saturdays and Sundays between the hours of 1:30 a.m. and 3:00 a.m.

SB 753—(Banks)—Relates to the sale of intoxicating liquor on Sunday

The bill repeals section 311.097, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof one new section.

The bill changes the definition of "restaurant bar" as used in section 311.097, RSMo 1978. In order to be designated "restaurant bar," an establishment would have to derive 35% of its gross income from prepared meals rather than 50% of its income.

SB 754—(Banks)—Relating to the dating of packaged meats

This bill prohibits the sale of uncooked packaged meat at retail unless the date of packaging the meat is on the label. Each undated or misdated package shall constitute a separate violation which is a Class C misdemeanor.

SB 755—(Scott)—Licensing of podiatrists

The bill repeals nineteen sections of Chapter 330, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof nineteen new sections.

Any person desiring to practice podiatry must have a minimum of three years (presently one year) in an accredited college and four years in a recognized podiatry college. The Board of Podiatry shall set the examination fee of not less than thirty-five dollars. The licensing fee shall be set by the board at not less than twenty-five dollars.

Provisions are included in the bill for any persons desiring to serve a period of internship/residency in a Missouri hospital.

License renewal applications must carry satisfactory evidence of completion of not less than twelve, nor more than thirty, hours of post graduate study during the twelve months of the registration period immediately preceding the filing of the renewal application. The board may set the exact number of hours. Fees for license renewal shall be not less than ten dollars.

The Director of the Department of Consumer Affairs, Regulation and Licensing shall submit nominees for the State Board of Podiatry to the Governor.

Board members shall receive fifty dollars per diem for each day spent attending board meetings or performing other official duties required under Chapter 330, RSMo.

The bill provides for the board to refuse to renew, deny or revoke any license for one or more causes stated in this act.

The board may employ an executive secretary and other help as may be necessary to carry out provisions of this act.

The bill contains penalty provisions and an emergency clause.

SB 756—(Scott)—Regulation of barbers

The bill repeals sections 328.030, 328.050, 328.080, 328.100, 328.110, 328.120, 328.123, 328.127, 328.150 and 328.160, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof eleven new sections.

This act would make a variety of changes in the Barber Board and the licensing procedures of the board. The board is governed by three members appointed for four year terms. All terms expire in October 1981 but, after 1981, this act would stagger those terms. Each board member would receive forty dollars per day (rather than twenty-five), plus expenses, for each day spent performing his duties.

Persons seeking to become barbers in Missouri must be at least seventeen (currently nineteen) and have studied 1,560 hours in not less than nine months (currently 1,000 hours in six months), have a valid license from another state or be a barber's apprentice on the effective date of this act. Persons currently in the shorter (six month) program may be registered as an apprentice by the board. Applicants would also be required to have completed the equivalent of two years of high school. Persons passing the examination may submit an application for a certificate of registration to practice barbering. The board shall set the fee for a certificate of registration of not less than ten dollars. Applicants from other states who hold valid permits would be required to meet Missouri requirements and pay a fee of twenty-five dollars.

The owners of every shop must annually obtain a certificate of registration for the shop. The board shall set a fee of at least five dollars. Upon payment of the fee, the board shall issue the certificate if the shop meets sanitary regulations.

Any person operating a barber college must obtain a permit for a fee of not less than one hundred fifty dollars from the board. The board could revoke a permit for violations. Persons intending to enroll in a barber school must register with the board and pay a fee set by the board.

The board may suspend or revoke any license. Current provisions requiring written notice in advance and providing an opportunity to respond to charges have been deleted. Violation of this act is a class A misdemeanor.

SB 757—(Scott)—Missouri Highway Reciprocity Commission - powers and procedures

The bill repeals section 301.277, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof one new section.

The bill would prohibit the Highway Reciprocity Commission from making certain arrangements with other states concerning commercial vehicle license fee apportionments. No agreement or arrangement entered into could prevent the owner of a Missouri based commercial vehicle from registering the vehicle under the provisions of section 301.058 (i.e., as a local property carrying commercial vehicle) when the vehicle is operated in intrastate commerce and also interstate into another state contiguous to Missouri. The bill stipulates that any agreement or arrangement with the State of Illinois concerning apportionment licensing fees would use the fees set in section 301.058 as the basis for license apportionment calculation.

SB 758—(Panethiere)—Relating to calendar for school terms

Repeals section 171.031, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof one new section.

This bill would require that every school district establish a school year beginning after Labor Day.

SB 759—(Panethiere)—Provides for a new income tax credit

The bill amends Chapter 143, RSMo 1978, by adding two new sections.

The provisions of this act would establish a 5% income tax credit for 1980; 6% for 1981; 7% for 1982; 8% for 1983; 9% for 1984 and 10% for 1985 and thereafter. An emergency clause is provided and adjustments of the withholding schedules are required for the first year.

SB 760—(Panethiere)—Taxation and revenue - changes sales tax on sales from coin operated machines

The bill repeals sections 144.021, RSMo 1978, and 144.020, RSMo Supp. 1979, and enacts in lieu thereof two new sections.

This bill provides that sales made through coin operated machines will be taxed upon the price paid by the seller rather than the amount he receives.

SB 761—(Murphy)—Relates to the sale of intoxicating liquor by the drink

The bill repeals sections 311.095 and 311.097, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof two new sections.

The bill authorizes the Division of Liquor Control to issue a temporary liquor license to new resorts or restaurant establishments which have been in business for less than ninety days. The resort or establishment must be able to show a projection of an annual business from prepared meals of over \$100,000 per year.

In addition, new restaurant bars would be able to obtain a temporary license to sell intoxicating liquor by the drink at retail for on-premises consumption between the hours of 1:00 p.m. and midnight on Sunday if the restaurant bar can show a projection of annual food business of at least 50% of the total gross income of the restaurant bar for the year.

License fees for the new resorts, restaurant establishments or restaurant bars would be prorated for the period of the temporary license based on the cost of the annual license and would be good for not more than 90 days.

SB 762—(Murphy)—Relates to the licensing of athletic trainers

The act provides for the licensing of athletic trainers by the Office of Athletics within the Department of Consumer Affairs, Regulation and Licensing. The act specifies the minimum requirements which must be met by those seeking to be licensed as athletic trainers. Persons who are currently athletic trainers in Missouri may be licensed without examination and without meeting the qualifications specified in this act if they have worked as an athletic trainer during five of the ten consecutive years preceding January 1, 1981. The office shall prepare and conduct all examinations.

The amount of all fees shall be established by the Department of Consumer Affairs, Regulation and Licensing. All fees would be deposited in the "Missouri Athletic Trainers Fund" created by this act. The bill specifies the procedures for suspending or revoking a license.

The act would become effective January 1, 1981. Violation of this act would be a class A misdemeanor.

SB 763—(Mueller)—Relating to St. Louis School Employee Retirement System

The bill repeals and reenacts sections 169.450 RSMo 1978 and 169.410 and 169.460 RSMo Supp. 1979.

This bill would increase from 9 to 11 the number of trustees for the St. Louis School Employee Retirement System and would require that two trustees be retired members.

SB 764—(Mueller)—Relates to the liquor control law

The bill amends Chapter 311, RSMo, by adding one new section.

The bill prohibits licensed manufacturers, solicitors or importers from selling any item of alcoholic liquor, except beer, to any licensed Missouri wholesaler at a price higher than the lowest price the item is currently being sold to any wholesaler in any other state, District of Columbia, or to any state agency.

Within thirty days of the effective date of this act, each manufacturer, solicitor or importer holding a Missouri license is required to file with the Division of Liquor Control an affirmation that he will not willfully sell liquor, except beer, in any state at a price lower than the price he is selling it to licensed Missouri wholesalers.

In addition, the bill requires such persons to file with the Division of Liquor Control a current schedule of prices for each brand and size of alcoholic liquor, excepting beer, offered for sale in Missouri. On the fifteenth day of each month thereafter there shall be filed with the Division of Liquor Control either a revised schedule or a statement that no revision is being made. Any price increase shown in any such revision would become effective forty-five days from the date of filing. A complete new schedule of prices is to be filed whenever a manufacturer's or solicitor's license is renewed.

The bill contains a penalty provision.

SB 765—(Mueller)—St. Louis City Police Commissioners - appointment and term

The bill repeals section 84.030, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof one new section.

This bill provides for staggered terms for members of the board of police commissioners. Upon the expiration of the terms of the present commissioners, their successors shall be appointed as follows: one for a one year term, one for a two year term, one for a three year term and one for a four year term. The succeeding terms shall each be four years. Vacancies shall be filled only for the unexpired term of the commissioner being replaced.

SB 766—(Heflin)—Relates to motor vehicle insurance

This bill provides that no motor vehicle insurance covering damage to or destruction of the insured vehicle shall be delivered in this state unless the coverage establishes a dollar amount which will be paid for the insured motor vehicle in the event of total damage loss. In a law suit involving the policy coverage explained above, in which the insured seeks reimbursement for total loss of the insured motor vehicle, the defendant shall not be permitted to deny that the vehicle was worth the full dollar amount set forth in the policy for total loss.

SB 767—(Heflin)—Laetrile - manufacture, sale and use

This bill would permit the manufacture, sale, prescribing, possession and use of laetrile in Missouri. The provisions of Chapter 196, RSMo shall apply.

No physician licensed under Chapter 334, RSMo, nurse licensed under Chapter 335, RSMo, or pharmacist licensed under Chapter 338, RSMo, may be subject to disciplinary action for prescribing, administering, selling or dispensing laetrile, provided these actions are carried out according to acceptable standards of medical and professional practice.

No hospital or other health care facility shall interfere with the physician-patient relationship by restricting or forbidding the use of laetrile when prescribed or administered by a licensed physician or nurse.

The prescription, administration and dispensing of laetrile, when carried out according to acceptable professional standards, shall not in itself constitute grounds for negligent malpractice.

This act terminates on December 31, 1989.

SB 768—(Heflin)—Relating to certain required courses in elementary and secondary schools

This bill would require all public and private schools, beginning in kindergarten and continuing through twelfth grade, to teach courses on drug and alcohol abuse, basic state law pertaining to crime and punishment, and various aspects of family life and other interpersonal relationships. The Commissioner of Education would be responsible for carrying out the provisions of this act.

SB 769—(Tinnin)—Compensation of certain county surveyors

The bill repeals sections 60.100 and 60.110, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof one new section.

This bill eliminates the present fee schedule for county surveyors of third and fourth class counties. These surveyors would be able to charge an amount agreed upon by the surveyor and the person employing him as is currently done in class two counties. The surveyor shall furnish a plat and field notes and shall, as provided by law, register the plat and field notes.

SB 770—(Tinnin)—Relates to boarding of prisoners

The bill repeals section 221.105, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof one new section.

The bill provides that in each county the sheriff shall furnish wholesome food and proper shelter to each prisoner confined in the county jail. The sheriff shall submit a monthly statement detailing the cost of incarcerating the prisoners and, if the statement is correct and reasonable, the county governing body shall draw a warrant payable to the sheriff.

No sheriff shall receive the cost of incarcerating a given prisoner from more than one county governing body and any sheriff who knowingly submits a false statement to the county governing body or knowingly receives payment from more than one governing body, is guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction, shall be removed from office and subject to such other penalties as prescribed by law.

SB 771—(Tinnin)—Relates to the licensing of water pump installation contractors and water well drillers

The act would regulate water pump installation contractors and water well drillers. It establishes the "Missouri Water Well Drillers and Pump Installers Advisory Board" of seven members within the Department of Social Services. The members of the board must be selected to represent all segments of the water well industry. They serve for a period of three years and are entitled to be reimbursed for expenses.

The board must prepare, administer and grade the examinations for pump installation contractors and water well drillers, comment upon proposed rules issued by the director, and recommend specific actions to be taken upon a hearing for revocation or suspension of a license.

Licenses are issued annually. The fee for renewal shall be set by the director. It would be unlawful to operate a well drilling rig without a rig permit, to operate as a pump installation contractor or a well driller without a license. All currently operating contractors and drillers may be licensed without examination.

Violation of this act is a class B misdemeanor. All rules promulgated under this act expire thirty months after the effective date of the act unless the General Assembly approves the rule by concurrent resolution signed by the Governor.

SB 772—(Schneider)—Relates to juvenile court and juvenile court commissioners

The bill repeals section 211.023, RSMo 1978, and enacts in

lieu thereof four new sections.

This bill provides that in the City of St. Louis, St. Louis County and Jackson County, the juvenile court commissioners will be replaced by associate circuit judges in the juvenile division of the circuit court. There will be one associate circuit judge appointed in the City of St. Louis, two in St. Louis County and two in Jackson County. These associate circuit judges shall have all of the powers and duties prescribed by law for juvenile court commissioners.

The act provides that on the day such an associate circuit judge takes office, the term of office of any juvenile court commissioner shall terminate, but no person granted retirement benefits shall lose any such benefits because of such termination.

SB 773—(Merrell)—Retirement systems for county sheriffs

This bill would require St. Louis City and all counties except class one charter counties to establish a retirement system for the sheriffs of such city and counties.

After the effective date of this act, the appropriate fiscal officer of St. Louis City and all counties except class one charter counties shall deduct six percent of the annual statutory compensation including any other compensation, except mileage allowances, provided by law. Such funds shall be deposited with the State Treasurer, segregated from state funds and placed into the Counties' Special Law Enforcement Advisors' Fund. This fund shall be invested in interest bearing accounts or interest bearing securities of the United States or of the State of Missouri.

The bill also establishes retirement benefits for sheriffs, their spouses and unemancipated children.

This act shall apply only to persons holding the office of sheriff on or after January 1, 1962. Persons serving as sheriff after this date, but not serving on the effective date of this act, may come under provisions of this act by meeting certain requirements.

The act shall become effective on October 1, 1980.

SB 774—(Banks)—Relating to voting rights of credit union members

This bill repeals section 370.170, RSMo 1978 and enacts in lieu thereof one new section.

This bill would allow voting by proxy (currently prohibited) for credit union members. A proxy could be limited as to duration, or could continue in effect until revoked in writing.

SB 775—(Banks)—Relates to the Tort Defense Fund

The act repeals section 105.710, RSMo Supp. 1979, and enacts in lieu thereof one new section.

The act would extend to the members and employees of the Board of Probation and Parole the protection of the Tort Defense Fund. This fund would be used to pay all final judgements against members or employees for acts arising out of the conduct of their official duties.

SB 776—(Banks)—Relates to the regulation of the mortgage guaranty insurance industry

This bill would regulate the mortgage guaranty insurance industry. No mortgage guaranty insurance company shall issue policies before obtaining a certificate of authority from the Director of the Division of Insurance.

To transact mortgage insurance business a stock insurance company must have paid in a surplus of at least one million dollars and paid in a capital of at least one million dollars. A mutual insurance company must have a minimum initial surplus

of two million dollars. Both types must maintain a minimum policyholders' surplus of at least \$1,500,000. Mortgage insurance companies are required to establish a contingency reserve from net premiums and contribute to such fund during each calendar year. Such companies also must maintain adequate cash basis and other loan reserves which accurately reflect loss frequency and severity.

No mortgage guaranty insurance company shall have more than twenty percent of insurance in force in any Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area. Also, such company cannot have outstanding total liability exceeding twenty-five times its capital, surplus and contingency reserve and shall cease transacting new mortgage guaranty business until total liability no longer exceeds this limit.

No mortgage guaranty insurance company may discriminate in issuance or extension of mortgage guaranty insurance on the basis of the applicant's sex, marital status, race, color, creed or national origin. Each company must file the rates to be charged with the Division of Insurance. Premium schedules will show the entire amount of premium charge for each type of mortgage guaranty insurance policy issued by the company.

The bill also includes numerous other regulatory provisions.

Failure to comply with any section of this act shall constitute grounds for revocation or suspension of license.

SB 777—(Scott)—Relates to criminal penalties for prior or habitual offenders

The act repeals sections 557.036, 558.016 and 558.021, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof four new sections.

The bill provides that if a defendant has been found to be a prior or habitual offender the court cannot seek an advisory opinion from the jury. The bill sets forth the standards and procedures to be utilized by the court in determining whether or not an extended term should be imposed upon a prior or habitual offender. The act also provides that notwithstanding the provisions of section 558.011 or any other provisions of law, an offender imprisoned in any penal institution shall be ineligible for parole or conditional release for a term of years, months and days calculated as follows:

(1) A first offender shall be ineligible until he has served one-third of the term of imprisonment;

(2) A prior offender shall be ineligible until he has served two-thirds of the term of imprisonment;

(3) An habitual offender shall be ineligible until he has served his entire term of imprisonment;

(4) A term of life imprisonment shall be, for purposes of this section, calculated as a term of imprisonment for sixty years.

However, these provisions shall not operate to the benefit of an offender suffering ineligibility for parole or conditional release by any other provision of law.

SB 778—(Scott)—Relates to confidentiality of arrest records

The bill repeals sections 610.100, 610.105 and 610.110, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof four new sections.

The act provides that arrest records required to be closed shall be available to the courts and law enforcement agencies for the purposes of prosecution and litigation and specifies the manner in which confidentiality is to be protected.

SB 779—(Scott)—Relating to bank holding companies

This bill repeals Section 362.915, RSMo 1978 and enacts in lieu thereof one new section.

Current law prohibits a bank holding company from

obtaining control of any bank if the total deposits of the bank added to the total deposits in all Missouri banks controlled by the holding company exceed 13% of the total bank deposits in all banks in the state. Certain types of deposits, however, can be deducted in determining the combined total for the holding company banks. This bill would remove one type of deposit - certificates of deposit in amounts of \$100,000 or more - from the list which can be deducted.

SB 780—(Panethiere)—Changes provisions for filing consolidated income tax returns

This bill would repeal section 143.431, RSMo 1978, and enact in lieu thereof one new section.

The provisions of this bill would permit corporations to file a consolidated income tax return without the previous restriction of a minimum of fifty percent in-state income. The Director of the Department of Revenue is given authority to demand a consolidated return and prescribe rules.

SB 781—(Panethiere)—Exempts locomotive fuel from sales tax

The bill repeals section 144.030, RSMo Supp. 1979, and enacts in lieu thereof one new section.

The provisions of this act would exempt the sale of fuel used to power railroad locomotives from state and local sales taxes.

SB 782—(Panethiere)—Relates to the licensing of electrologists

The act provides for the licensing and regulation of electrologists by a five member Board of Electrology Examiners. The members of the board would be appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate. Four of the board members shall be licensed electrologists, one shall be a physician. The members of the board shall receive expenses and compensation in the amount determined by the Department of Consumer Affairs, Regulation and Licensing. The board shall prepare and grade examinations.

Applicants for a license must meet the qualifications specified in this act. Applicants would be required to be more than twenty-one years of age and to have completed at least six hundred hours of clinical practice and lectures in electrology and at least thirty hours of basic sciences on the college level. These provisions would become effective five years after the effective date of this act, or sooner if suitable educational facilities are available. The board may exempt applicants from other states from the examination if that state has regulations at least as stringent as those of Missouri. The board shall also exempt from the examination those electrologists who have at least six months' experience as of the effective date of this act.

All electrologists shall renew their licenses annually after payment of a ten dollar fee.

The board is authorized to license schools. Each school must apply for a license and pay a two hundred fifty dollar annual fee. Each school would also be required to maintain a surety bond of ten thousand dollars. Electrology instructors must also be licensed by the board. Applicants must have had five full years experience and meet the educational requirements specified by the board.

This act should not be construed to prevent testing or demonstration of permanent hair removal devices as long as no fee is charged and no more than ten hairs are removed.

Violation of this act shall be a class A misdemeanor.

SB 783—(Mueller)—Relates to energy audits and the lease of state office space

The act would require that the Office of Administration review

historical energy cost data and perform an energy audit before the state enters into an agreement to lease office space. Buildings found to be energy inefficient would not be leased by the state.

SB 784—(Mueller)—Relating to energy research grants administered by the Department of Natural Resources

The director of the Department of Natural Resources would appoint an energy grant committee composed of three employees of the department. This committee would support research on energy issues directly relevant to this state by providing grants to individuals or institutions. Recipients of these funds must submit an annual report to the department.

SB 785—(Mueller)—Establishes lifeline utility rates

This act would establish lifeline utility rates in Missouri. One year after the effective date of this act, the Public Service Commission would be required to submit to the General Assembly a plan to establish lifeline rates. These rates must be implemented within eighteen months of the effective date of this act. Lifeline rates would apply only to those sixty-five or older who are eligible for property tax relief under Chapter 135 (a net income of eight thousand five hundred dollars or less in 1979) or who are physically disabled.

SB 786—(Heflin)—Relates to suspension or revocation of certain professional licenses

The bill repeals section 161.302, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof one new section.

This bill requires an agency which has revoked or suspended a license to notify in writing the licensee of the revocation or suspension by certified mail. The bill authorizes a license holder whose license has been revoked or suspended to file a complaint with the Administrative Hearing Commission for the commission to determine whether the license was improperly or unjustifiably revoked or suspended. The complaint must allege that the license was improperly or unjustifiably revoked or suspended and shall set forth with particularity the facts relating to the revocation or suspension. If the commission finds that the revocation or suspension is improper, the commission shall order reinstatement of the revoked or suspended license.

SB 787—(Banks)—Authorizing examinations of bank holding companies

This bill repeals Section 362.935, RSMo 1978 and enacts in lieu thereof one new section.

This bill authorizes the Division of Finance to examine any bank holding company which controls one or more state chartered banks. The authority would be to examine the holding company as if it were a bank.

SB 788—(Banks)—Hospital services for St. Louis

This bill requires the Division of Family Services to establish in cooperation with the mayor and governing body of St. Louis an inpatient and outpatient hospital and medical services for indigent residents of St. Louis. Services are to be in lieu of or replacement of city operated hospitals. The services may be provided in conjunction with existing programs and through contracts or by operation of state or city owned facilities. The services which are to be provided are those services specified in section 208.152, RSMo.

A cooperative agreement between the Division of Family Services and the city shall allocate the cost of the services between the parties. Services shall be provided to St. Louis

residents who have no insurance and are not eligible for medicare or medicaid and no persons shall be denied services because of an inability to pay for the services. Charges for the services shall be measured by a standard means test.

Admission for services shall be made to the Division of Family Services office or a designated officer. The director of the Division of Family Services may issue rules and regulations to carry out the provisions of the bill.

SB 789—(Banks)—Relates to compensation of certain crime victims

The act provides that a claim for compensation may be brought by the victim of a crime, as defined in the act, or in the case of the death of the victim as a direct result of the crime, a dependent of the victim. For the purposes of this act a victim is defined as "a person who is physically disabled or who is sixty-five years of age or older and who suffers personal injury or death as a direct result of a crime." The claim shall be brought in the circuit court of the circuit in which the claimant lives.

No compensation may be paid unless the claimant has incurred an out-of-pocket loss of at least one hundred dollars or has lost two continuous weeks of earnings or support. One hundred dollars shall be deducted from any award granted under this act. Also, no compensation may be paid unless the police report is made within forty-eight hours of the occurrence of the crime, unless the court finds that the report was delayed for good cause. No award under this act shall exceed ten thousand dollars.

The Supreme Court of Missouri shall formulate standards for the uniform application of this act.

Any compensation paid pursuant to this act shall be reduced by the amount of any payments received or to be received from specified collateral sources. Also, to the extent the claimant contributed to the infliction of the crime the amount may be reduced or denied entirely.

The state is given a right of subrogation to any right of action accruing to the claimant and, to the extent of the compensation accruing under this act, there may be recovered from any person to whom compensation is paid any amount received by the claimant exceeding the actual loss.

SB 790—(Scott)—Relates to the licensing of retail liquor dealers

The bill repeals section 311.200, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof one new section.

The bill amends a portion of the Liquor Control Law licensing persons selling malt liquor containing alcohol in excess of three and two-tenths percent by weight and not in excess of five percent by weight sold by the drink at retail for consumption on the premises where sold. Persons holding such licenses would also be allowed to sell light wines containing not in excess of fourteen percent of alcohol by weight exclusively from grapes, berries and other fruits and vegetables, or both such malt liquor and wine.

SB 791—(Scott)—Relates to the establishment and regulation of insurance rates

This bill repeals section 379.318, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof one new section.

The bill alters a current provision of law which determines when an insurance rate is held to be excessive. Current law stipulates that no rate is excessive unless it is unreasonably high for the insurance coverage provided and a reasonable degree of competition does not exist in the area with respect to the classification to which such a rate is applicable. This bill deletes the above language relating to a reasonable degree of

competition. An excessive rate, under this act, would be a rate that is unreasonably high for the coverage provided.

SB 792—(Panethiere)—Notice of foreclosure for delinquent taxes

The bill repeals section 141.440, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof one new section.

This act would require the county collector of charter counties operating under the Land Tax Collection Law (Jackson County) to give notice of a foreclosure suit to a taxpayer by "restricted, registered or certified mail," which is stamped with the endorsement "Deliver to Addressee Only." If the notice cannot be delivered, an affidavit must be filed stating the reason for nondelivery.

SB 793—(Panethiere)—Relates to the crime of rape

The bill repeals section 566.030, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof one new section.

The bill provides that a person convicted of rape shall not be eligible for parole.

SB 794—(Panethiere)—Relates to hearings on proposed rate increases by rural electric cooperatives

The act would require that rural electric cooperatives hold a public hearing before the adoption of any increase in electrical rates.

SB 795—(Mueller)—Relates to the licensing of pharmacists

The bill repeals section 338.060, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof one new section.

Every licensed pharmacist must submit proof, with his application for renewal of license, that he has completed ten hours of board approved courses within the previous year.

SB 796—(Banks)—Relates to the issuance of energy stamps

Individuals who are over sixty-five years of age with an annual income of seven thousand five hundred dollars per year or less are eligible for energy stamps. Only one person per household may purchase energy stamps.

A person may only purchase energy stamps for four consecutive months in any fiscal year. The face value of the stamps shall be three times the amount paid for the stamps but the total face value shall not exceed four hundred dollars per fiscal year. The energy stamps would be obtained from the Department of Social Services.

Utility companies would be required to accept the energy stamps as a condition of doing business in this state.

SB 797—(Banks)—Elderly and handicapped transportation assistance program

The bill repeals section 208.255, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof two new sections.

This bill requires the Department of Social Services to establish a program to provide persons who are 65 years old or older and persons who are handicapped with free transportation. The program shall provide a pass to the eligible persons to ride free on participating transit authority buses on Saturdays, Sundays and holidays and on week days, between 9:00 a.m. and 3:00 p.m. and after 6:00 p.m.

The department shall contract with local transit authorities to provide the services. The contract shall establish the rate of reimbursement to be made by the state.

SB 798—(Panethiere)—Relates to the sale of liquor by the drink on boats

The bill authorizes the sale of intoxicating liquor by the drink at retail for consumption on premises on certain boats or vessels. Eligible boats or vessels are those which are licensed by the United States Coast Guard to carry one hundred or more passengers for hire on navigable waters in or adjacent to Missouri and which have a regular place of mooring in Missouri. The yearly license is \$300.00.

SB 799—(Uthlaut)—Relating to the Soil and Water Conservation Districts

The bill repeals sections 278.080, 278.090, 278.100, 278.110, 278.150, 278.170, 278.200, 278.210, 278.240, 278.257, 278.259 and 278.290, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof twelve new sections.

This bill changes the requirements regarding who may petition, who may vote, and the majority required for approval of the establishment and disestablishment of soil and water conservation districts, subdistricts and consolidation of and additions to watershed districts.

The bill changes the requirement regarding the establishment of a soil and water conservation district from requiring 25 land representatives or 50% of the land representatives if there are less than 50 land representatives in the proposed districts to requiring that 8% of the registered votes in each applicable township petition for establishment of the district. The bill provides that a majority of the voters decide whether the district will be established. The existing statute provides that the state water and soil commission establishes the district after a majority vote of the land representatives and the commission's finding that the vote was a "substantial expression of opinion" in favor of establishing the district.

The bill changes the requirements for disestablishment from requiring a petition signed by 25 land representatives and a majority vote by the representatives to requiring a petition signed by 8% of the registered voters and a majority vote in favor of disestablishment.

The requirements for establishment of subdistricts are changed from requiring a petition signed by 50% of the landowners in the proposed district to requiring a petition signed by 8% of the voters in the proposed district. A majority of the voters is required for passage rather than 65% of the landowners. The requirement to notify the affected owners of record is repealed.

The requirements for disestablishment of a subdistrict are changed from requiring a petition signed by 50% of the landowners in the proposed subdistrict to requiring 8% of the registered voters sign the disestablishment petition. The requirement that 65% of the landowners approve the disestablishment is changed to require that a majority of the voters approve the disestablishment.

The trustees for subdistricts are to be elected by the voters and not landowners. Currently serving trustees serve the balance of their terms.

The requirement that members of the board of soil and water district supervisors must be land representatives is changed to require the members to be registered voters. This change is effective for newly created districts immediately but serving members may complete their terms.

The requirement that the consolidation or expansion of watershed districts be approved by 65% of the landowners is changed to require a majority vote approve the consolidation or expansion.

The bill also repeals the rulemaking authority of the commission regarding the selection of district supervisors and makes

the selection of supervisors subject to election laws applicable to election of officers of political subdivisions. Also, the specifics regarding balloting in 278.090 are repealed and the general election provisions are made applicable.

SB 800—(Gannon)—Exempts school bus parts from all sales taxes

This act would repeal section 144.030, RSMo Supp. 1979, and enact in lieu thereof one new section.

This bill adds an exemption to state and local sales taxes on any replacement parts or equipment used on or for repairing school buses.

SB 801—(Wiggins)—Public Service Commission

To repeal section 386.250, RSMo 1978, and to enact one new section in lieu thereof.

The change in this section would permit the Public Service Commission to promulgate rules and regulations governing the conditions of rendering service, including billing for service as well as disconnecting and reconnecting service. These rules would apply to all gas, water and electric utilities in the state.

SB 802—(Snowden)—Board of equalization of certain first class counties

The bill amends Chapter 138, RSMo, by adding one new section.

This bill would establish a board of equalization for each first class county not having a charter form of government. The board shall consist of three members and the bill includes provisions for appointment, compensation and filling of vacancies of the board.

SB 803—(Snowden)—County budget officer - first class counties

The bill repeals section 50.530, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof one new section.

This bill would change the definition of budget officer in class one counties from the county auditor to such person as may, from time to time, be appointed by the county court.

SB 804—(Banks)—Relates to compensation of certain crime victims

The act provides that a claim for compensation may be brought by the victim of a crime, as defined in the act, or in the case of the death of the victim as a direct result of the crime, a dependent of the victim. For the purposes of this act a victim is defined as "a person who suffers personal injury or death as a direct result of a crime." The claim shall be brought in the circuit court of the circuit in which the claimant lives.

No compensation may be paid unless the claimant has incurred an out-of-pocket loss of at least one hundred dollars or has lost two continuous weeks of earnings or support. One hundred dollars shall be deducted from any award granted under this act. Also, no compensation may be paid unless the police report is made within forty-eight hours of the occurrence of the crime, unless the court finds that the report was delayed for good cause. No award under this act shall exceed ten thousand dollars.

The Supreme Court of Missouri shall formulate standards for the uniform application of this act.

Any compensation paid pursuant to this act shall be reduced by the amount of any payments received or to be received from specified collateral sources. Also, to the extent the claimant contributed to the infliction of the crime the amount may be reduced or denied entirely.

The state is given a right of subrogation to any right of action accruing to the claimant and, to the extent of the compensation accruing under this act, there may be recovered from any person to whom compensation is paid any amount received by the claimant exceeding the actual loss.

SB 805—(Heflin)—Exempts \$200 of interest income from the state income tax

The bill would repeal section 143.121, RSMo 1978, and enact in lieu thereof one new section.

This bill would permit individuals to exclude up to two hundred dollars of non-business related interest income from the state income tax. The law would become effective January 1, 1981.

SB 806—(Heflin)—Income tax deduction for energy conservation

This bill repeals section 143.121, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof one new section.

This act provides that taxpayers may reduce Missouri taxable income by an amount equal to the residential energy credit available to them under the federal Internal Revenue Code. The law would apply to tax years beginning after January 1, 1981.

SB 807—(Wilson - 19th)—Cigarette tax and cancer research

The bill repeals sections 149.011, 149.015, 149.065, 192.010 and 200.020, RSMo 1978, and section 13 of the omnibus state reorganization act of 1974, and enacts in lieu thereof twenty-one new sections.

This bill increases the cigarette tax by 4¢ per pack and creates a revolving fund for the money received from the increased cigarette tax and for gifts and donations made for cancer research. The money from the fund may be spent on cancer research and a cancer information reporting system. The bill repeals all existing statutory references to the existing State Cancer Commission.

The cancer information reporting system is established in the Division of Health. The division is required to collect such cancer data which is necessary to conduct comprehensive epidemiology cancer surveys and to evaluate preventive and control measures. The director of the division shall by rule require what types of cancer and what related information shall be reported by hospitals. The director may require patient's name and address, pathological findings, the stage of the disease, environmental and occupational factors, method of treatment and relevant data from medical histories. All hospitals are required to report to the division, in the prescribed manner, upon the diagnosis of cancer and upon certain periodic follow-up or treatment procedures as specified by rule.

The bill prohibits the release of the identity of a patient, physician or hospital without consent of the patient, physician or hospital. The division is required to set up a procedure for obtaining patient, physician or hospital consent for release of identity. The division may request consent only if the division determines that the research of the applicant who is seeking to obtain identities is worthwhile and the identities are necessary to accomplish the research.

The bill requires the division to provide qualified researchers with data from the reporting system upon compliance with conditions for release of information imposed by rule and upon payment of a fee which reflects the cost of processing the data.

The bill exempts individuals and organizations providing the reports from civil and criminal liability for divulging confidential information unless the individual or organization acted in bad faith. Failure by a hospital to report is a Class A misdemeanor.

The bill provides for reimbursement of implementation costs

and requires the division to pay to each hospital \$15 for each general acute care bed licensed or operated by the state.

The bill has an effective date of July 1, 1981 regarding the cancer information system.

Basic scientific and clinical cancer research and experimental or pilot cancer programs in such areas as cancer prevention, cancer education, cancer screening and detection, cancer rehabilitation and terminal care may be supported with moneys from the revolving fund. Presently existing state funded cancer control programs and active and long term patient care programs are not to be funded from fund moneys. The bill requires the director to establish by rule which project costs shall be funded. The bill specifies that salaries, project related supplies and laboratory equipment, consultant services, travel, hospitalization and outpatient costs of research subjects, publication expenses, libraries, research administration and miscellaneous expenses may be funded. The bill prohibits funding for capital improvements.

The director of the Division of Health shall approve or deny the proposals for a research project funding. The bill establishes a cancer commission which reviews each proposal and makes a recommendation to the director regarding whether to fund the proposal. The director of the Division of Health shall by rule and regulation set forth a procedure for review of proposals and prescribe application and proposal forms. The Division may provide peer review by arranging for outside readers, contracting for consultant services or by establishing ad hoc peer review committees. The bill requires each proposal to contain a project budget. Each proposal shall be evaluated for its scientific merit, the ability of the investigator to conduct the proposed project, the adequacy of the facilities and equipment, the extent to which the project will contribute to cancer control, treatment and prevention, and the extent of available funds.

A proposal may be modified during the review process without initiation of a new application. The director is to require the investigator to maintain adequate records and reports to allow the director to evaluate the progress of the project and to conduct a post termination audit. The director may monitor and audit each project as set forth in the project award. The director may impose such contractual conditions upon funding of a project which will contribute to the successful completion of the project. Research funds which are misused may be recovered by the state. Misuse of research funds is a Class A misdemeanor.

The bill imposes a ceiling upon administrative costs. In the first full year of operation, \$200,000 or 3% of the moneys collected, whichever is less, may be spent on administrative cost. This ceiling is adjusted in each successive year by 7% or the consumer price index, whichever is less.

The bill establishes a state cancer commission to review proposals and advise the director regarding funding for the proposals. The cancer commission shall consist of seven members who are appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate. One member shall be a consumer representative. The other members shall be professionals in the medical care field or in the research community. No more than three members shall be from the same political party.

Each member appointed by the Governor shall serve four year terms and may serve only two consecutive terms. The Governor shall fill vacancies within three months of their creation and may remove a member from the commission for cause or for nonfeasance. The terms of the initially appointed members are staggered. Members may receive a \$50 per diem for their services and shall be reimbursed for the actual and necessary expenses actually incurred in the performance of their duties.

SB 808—(Wilson - 19th)—Relating to certain Junior Colleges

This bill repeals section 178.400, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof one new section.

This bill provides that any junior college operated continuously by a public school district since October 13, 1961, shall be considered to have met all of the standards for organization as a junior college district and may petition the Coordinating Board for Higher Education for such organization. The Coordinating Board must, on receipt of the petition, submit the proposal to the voters of the district. If approved, the junior college district would be organized and eligible for state aid. The property tax levy for the school district would be reduced by the proportion spent previously on the junior college. Moberly and Trenton are the only two districts which operate junior colleges.

SB 809—(Melton)—Relates to the filing of pleadings with the Administrative Hearing Commission

The postmark on a pleading sent by registered, but not by certified, mail shall be used to determine whether the pleading was filed with the Administrative Hearing Commission within the time limit allowed by law.

SB 810—(Melton)—Relates to the Judicial Conference of the State of Missouri

This bill repeals sections 476.340 and 476.380, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof one new section.

The act changes the number and qualifications of the executive council of the Judicial Conference of the State of Missouri. The standard for determining allowable expenses for travel and subsistence of members of the conference and members of the executive council is changed from "actual expenses" to "reasonable and necessary."

SB 811—(Melton)—Coroners in third class counties - compensation and duties

The bill repeals section 58.110, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof two new sections.

This bill reduces by one-half the compensation for coroners of third class counties currently provided in section 58.100, RSMo 1978.

In addition, a new duty related to the performing of autopsies in certain cases and extra compensation for such duty is added.

SB 812—(Murray)—Exempts interest from the state income tax

This bill repeals section 143.121, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof one new section.

The bill provides that interest income earned on deposits in banks, credit unions and savings and loan associations would be exempt from state income taxes. The bill would become effective January 1, 1981.

SB 813—(Snowden)—Relates to reimbursement of local property tax losses

The act would amend Chapter 150, RSMo 1978, by enacting one new section.

The bill provides that if because of court action or changes in the interpretation of the merchants' and manufacturers' personal property tax any political subdivision receives less money in a year than in 1978, the state will pay the difference.

The bill contains an emergency clause.

SB 814—(Dennis)—Reduces the sales tax on mobile homes

The act would amend Chapter 144, RSMo, by enacting one new section.

This bill provides that for sales tax purposes, the purchase price of a mobile home shall be 55% of the amount received. The amount received will not include the cost of extending credit, but will include set up costs.

The bill would become effective October 1, 1980.

SB 815—(Johnson)—Relating to the selling of drug paraphernalia

This act repeals sections 195.020, 549.071, 549.261, 559.012, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof five new sections.

Generally, the bill provides that it is unlawful for any person to sell or offer for sale any apparatus, device or instrument for the unauthorized use of any controlled substance. Such apparatus, device or instrument is defined to mean all equipment, products and materials of any kind which are used or designed for use in manufacturing, compounding, converting, producing, processing, testing, analyzing, containing or introducing into the human body a controlled substance. Further, the bill delineates by name certain devices which shall be construed as falling within the definition of "apparatus, device or instrument".

The act stipulates that in determining whether an object is an apparatus, device or instrument for the unauthorized use of a controlled substance, a court should consider specific factors relating to the object. Such factors include statements by persons concerning the use of the object, prior convictions of an owner or the person in control of the object, the proximity of the object to controlled substances, the existence of residue, direct or circumstantial evidence of intent, advertising relating to the object, the displaying of the object for sale, whether the owner is a legitimate supplier of like or related items to the community and the existence of a legitimate use of the object in the community.

The bill provides that any person eighteen years of age and older who sells or offers for sale any apparatus, device or instrument for the unauthorized use of a controlled substance to a person under eighteen years of age is guilty of a misdemeanor. For the first such offense, the person shall be fined one thousand dollars. For the second and subsequent offenses, the person shall be fined one thousand dollars and shall be confined in the county jail for a term of one year. Finally, the act stipulates that any person convicted of the offense described above shall not be eligible for probation or parole during the term of his sentence. Upon conviction of the person, sentence shall neither be withheld nor suspended by the court.

SB 816—(Bradshaw)—Relating to the sale of the Missouri Register and the Missouri Code of State Regulations

The bill repeals section 536.033, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof one new section.

Copies of the Missouri Register or the Code of State Regulations shall be made available to the public by the Secretary of State for a reasonable charge not to exceed the actual cost of publishing and delivery. Current law states that the charge shall be an amount sufficient to defray the cost of compiling, publishing and mailing.

SB 817—(Uthlaut)—Relates to transfers and registration of mobile homes

The bill requires that mobile homes kept within Missouri be registered with the Department of Revenue upon proper application for registration and payment of a two dollar fee. Certain information to be contained in the application is listed in the bill.

The owner of any mobile home acquired or brought into the state shall file his application for registration and pay the fee

within ten days after it is acquired or brought into this state.

Upon payment of the registration fee and approval of the application, the Director of Revenue shall assign a registration number and issue to the applicant a certificate of registration. On the reverse side of the certificate shall be a form to be used in the event a person transfers the ownership of a mobile home.

This bill does not apply to manufacturers or dealers in new unregistered mobile homes.

Persons acquiring new or used mobile homes after December 31, 1980 in a transaction subject to use taxes shall, at the time of applying for registration, present satisfactory evidence showing the purchase price and either that the sales or use tax has been paid or evidence that no sales or use tax was incurred in its acquisition.

The bill prohibits insurance companies licensed to do business in Missouri from issuing an insurance policy on a mobile home or contents of mobile homes, unless the owner has in his possession a valid certificate of registration issued pursuant to this act.

Further, the bill provides that the Director of Revenue shall furnish to each county assessor on or before October first of each year a list of all mobile homes registered after January first of that year, and before September first of that year which designated that assessor's county on the application for registration.

The bill contains penalty provisions.

SB 818—(Uthlaut)—Relates to merchandising practices

The bill amends Chapter 407, RSMo, by adding one new section.

The bill provides that if a business offers promotional items to customers, any customer who does not accept the promotional item offered shall be entitled to receive a discount on the total price of his purchase equal in amount to the wholesale value of the promotional item.

The bill defines "promotional item" as any object of value or any object which may be exchanged for an object of value, offered without charge to the customer who makes a purchase. The term does not include, as used in this act, wrapping, sacks and containers which are ordinarily supplied free of charge to customers by like businesses.

SB 819—(Murphy)—Relates to driver's and chauffeur's licenses

The bill repeals section 302.020, 302.200, 302.302, RSMo 1978, and section 302.304, RSMo Supp. 1979, and enacts in lieu thereof four new sections.

The bill would require persons holding a chauffeur's license to also obtain an operator's license if operating, other than as a chauffeur, any motor vehicle upon the highways of this state.

Points assessed against a person holding both an operator's license and a chauffeur's license would be assessed against the particular license under which the driver was operating at the time of the offense. If a revocation or suspension is warranted, it shall apply only to the particular license for which points have been assessed.

SB 820—(Heflin)—Relates to the merchants' and manufacturers' personal property tax

The bill repeals section 150.040, RSMo Supp. 1979, and sections 150.030, 150.050 and twelve more sections of RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof fifteen new sections.

The bill provides that under no circumstances will farmers be considered merchants, clarifies the time of assessment and provides for state payments to political subdivisions in lieu of

taxing the merchant or manufacturer. For the tax year 1981, the state would reimburse twenty-five percent of the merchants' and manufacturers' tax; in 1982 the state would pay fifty percent of the tax; in 1983 the state would pay seventy-five percent of the tax and in 1984, the state would reimburse all counties for the full amount of the tax. The county board of equalization in each county is required to send a statement to the Commissioner of Administration indicating the amount due from the state in lieu of the local payment.

The provisions of this act will not be effective until an enabling constitutional amendment is adopted by the voters.

SB 821—(Merrell)—Compensation and duties of county recorders

The bill repeals section 50.334 of an act of the Second Regular Session of the Seventy-ninth General Assembly known as Senate Substitute No. 4 for Senate Committee Substitute for House Committee Substitute for House Bills Nos. 1121 and 1257, and such section as it appears in RSMo 1978, and section 50.334 of an act of the Second Regular Session of the Seventy-ninth General Assembly known as House Bill No. 1634, and such section as it appears in RSMo 1978, and sections 59.245, 59.605 and 59.606, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof five new sections.

Section 50.334 of SS/SCS/HCS/HBs 1121 and 1257, is reenacted to resolve the differences between the two versions of section 50.334, RSMo.

New duties for recorders in all counties of the first, second and third classes where the offices are separate from the office of the circuit clerk, except recorders of first class charter counties and St. Louis City, require the recorder to provide the assessor with a copy of each real estate conveyance recorded during the preceding month and a copy of each real estate mortgage or deed of trust recorded during the preceding month. A table of fees for these extra duties is included.

The circuit clerk, or the circuit clerk and ex officio recorder of deeds in each county of the first class, except those with charter forms of government, and in each county of the second, third and fourth classes and the City of St. Louis shall report the record of conviction, or placement on probation of any person convicted of a criminal offense to the main office of the State Highway Patrol in Jefferson City.

Information required in the report and extra compensation tables are included.

SB 822—(Bradshaw)—Solemnization of marriage

The bill repeals section 451.100, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof one new section.

This bill provides that, in addition to those persons already specified in section 451.100, RSMo, as authorized to solemnize marriages, any recorder of deeds or circuit clerk ex officio recorder of deeds may also solemnize a marriage.

SB 823—(Tinnin)—Relating to various taxes and state aid to school districts

Repeals sections 143.011, 143.021, 143.071, 144.021, 144.285, 144.440, 149.015, 163.011, 163.021, 163.031, 163.033, 163.036, 163.061, 163.071, 164.011, 165.011, RSMo 1978, and section 144.020, RSMo Supp. 1979 and enacts in lieu thereof sixteen new sections.

This bill would replace the school district property tax by providing full state funding for all school districts. During the 1981-82 school year state aid to each school district would equal 125% of that district's cost per eligible pupil averaged over the previous three years. Each subsequent year a district would receive 100% of its average cost per eligible pupil. Power for a

school district to levy and collect a property tax would be suspended for the calendar year 1981. After that, the district could levy a tax of up to \$1.25 per \$100 of assessed valuation; however, the district could not receive state aid which, when added to the tax revenue, would result in a greater than 10% increase over the previous year.

The additional state aid would come from revenue raised from several tax increases in the bill. State income tax rates would be extended, with progressive increases, from \$9,000 (the current top bracket) to \$20,000. The corporate income tax would increase from 5% to 8%. The state sales tax would go from 3% to 4%, with the Director of Revenue given the authority to establish appropriate brackets. Finally, the tax on a cigarette would increase from 4½ to 7 mills.

The bill has an effective date of January 1, 1981.

SB 824—(Bild)—Relates to election commissioners

The bill repeals section 115.027, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof two new sections.

The act provides that each board of election commissioners shall be composed of four members, appointed by the Governor from a list of applicants submitted to him as follows. When a vacancy occurs on any board of election commissioners, the chairman of the board shall immediately notify the chairman of the county or city central committee for the political party from whose membership the vacancy will be filled. The notification shall include certain information about the vacancy and shall request the chairman of the central committee to submit the names of no more than three qualified persons as applicants within sixty days of the receipt of the notification. If the names are not submitted as requested, the board will proceed to fill the vacancy without the participation of the central committee.

If the board of election commissioners finds that all three applicants submitted by the central committee chairman are qualified, it shall forward the list to the Governor. If it finds that any or all applicants are not qualified, it shall notify the central committee chairman of which applicants are unqualified and why they do not meet the qualifying requirements. The chairman may then, within sixty days, submit the names of replacement applicants. If the board of election commissioners is unable to find three qualified persons out of all applicants submitted by the central committee, then the board shall submit to the Governor a list of three applicants, along with their qualifications. That list is to be comprised of the qualified applicants submitted by the central committee plus a sufficient number of qualified applicants named by the board to total three.

SB 825—(Melton)—“The Premium Finance Company Act”

This bill stipulates that no person shall engage in the business of a premium finance company unless it has been licensed by the Division of Insurance. Licensure procedures are delineated in the act. Those procedures mandate that the Director of Insurance make an investigation of each applicant and, upon finding an applicant to be unqualified, he may hold a hearing if requested to do so. This bill outlines the guidelines to be used by the Director of Insurance in issuing, renewing, revoking, suspending or refusing to renew the license of any premium finance company.

All licensees are required to preserve their records of premium finance transactions for at least two years after making the final entry in respect to any premium finance agreement. The director may examine such records.

With respect to premium finance agreements, the bill outlines the form and contents of such agreements. Those agreements must contain the following, where applicable: the total amount

of premiums, the amount of down payment, the principal balance, the amount of interest or discount, the balance payable by the insured, and information regarding installment payments.

This act delineates the permissible interest and discounts that may be charged by a premium finance company and the calculation of such interest or discounts is established. Notwithstanding the provisions of any premium finance agreement, any insured may prepay an obligation in full and receive a resulting refund credit. The finance agreement may provide for a delinquency charge and for payment of collection costs within limits established by the act.

The bill delineates procedures for cancellation of insurance contracts by a premium finance company. Certain notices of cancellation or of the intention to cancel must be given to the insured. When a financed insurance contract is cancelled, the insurer shall return whatever gross unearned premiums are due under the insurance contract directly to the premium finance company for the account of the insured.

Other provisions relating to premium finance companies are contained in this act. Any premium finance company or insurer, agent or broker who willfully and knowingly violates the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a Class A misdemeanor.

SB 826—(Cox)—Relates to motor vehicle franchise practices

The bill regulates the performance of motor vehicle franchisors and prohibits the franchisor from engaging in any conduct which is capricious, in bad faith or unconscionable and which causes damage to a motor vehicle franchisee or to the public. It is unlawful under this act for a franchisor to coerce any motor vehicle franchisee to accept delivery of any new motor vehicle or vehicles, equipment, parts of accessories, or to coerce the franchisee to enter into any agreement with the franchisor.

Concerning the delivery of motor vehicles to the franchisee, the bill stipulates that such deliveries must be made within a reasonable time however it would not be considered a violation of the act if a delay occurred due to work stoppage, strike or act of God.

The bill regulates the termination or cancellation of a franchise, and addresses such areas as franchisees changing the capital structure or executive management of the franchise.

The bill cites what constitutes a defense for the franchisor in actions brought against him.

Penalty provisions are included in the act.

SB 827—(Murphy)—Relates to motor vehicle insurance

The bill provides that no insurance company, or its agent, shall refuse to issue any standard policy of motor vehicle insurance, or make any discrimination in the acceptance of risks, in rates, premiums, dividends or benefits, or by way of rebate: (a) between persons of the same class; (b) on account of race; (c) on account of physical handicap if the handicap is compensated for by special training, equipment, prosthetic device, corrective lenses or medication.

The handicapped person referred to above must be licensed by the Department of Revenue to operate a motor vehicle in this state. In addition, he must operate only vehicles which are equipped with auxiliary devices and equipment necessary for safe and effective operation.

Companies or agents in violation of this act shall be fined not more than one hundred dollars per violation. Officers, agents or solicitors violating the act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. Violations are to be treated as unfair insurance practices and may be dealt with accordingly by the Director of the Division of Insurance.

SB 828—(Murphy)—St. Louis City sheriff-fees

This bill will establish fees for the St. Louis City Sheriff. These fees shall be in lieu of any and all fees provided for sheriffs in section 57.280, RSMo, insofar as such section is applicable to the sheriff of St. Louis City.

SB 829—(Murphy)—Alternate police retirement systems in certain cities

The bill repeals section 86.253, RSMo Supp. 1979, and enacts in lieu thereof one new section.

This bill adds a provision that a member of the alternate police retirement system of St. Louis who has more than thirty years creditable service shall receive an additional two percent of his average final compensation for each additional year of service after thirty years.

SB 830—(Murphy)—Relating to school bus transportation for private school children

This bill would require every school district to provide bus transportation for private school pupils on the same basis as it provides transportation for public school pupils. Private school students would be counted as public school students for purposes of computing state aid payments; however the payments for private school students would be appropriated from the general revenue fund.

SB 831—(Melton)—Relates to the powers of certain judges

The bill repeals section 542.020, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof one new section.

The act provides that judges of the court of appeals, circuit judges, and associate circuit judges shall have power and jurisdiction to cause to be kept all laws made for the preservation of the public peace, to issue process for the apprehension of persons charged with criminal offenses and hold them to bail, require persons to give security to keep the peace, and to execute the powers and duties in relation thereto within their respective circuits and for any county of a contiguous circuit.

SB 832—(Panethiere)—Relates to the juvenile divisions of certain circuit courts

The bill repeals sections 211.025, 211.027 and 211.029, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof three new sections.

The bill would make a rehearing of a decision by a commissioner discretionary with the judge of the juvenile court rather than mandatory.

SB 833—(Panethiere)—Relates to probate fees

The bill repeals section 483.580, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof one new section.

The bill provides for an increase in probate fees in Jackson County to the level presently applicable in the City of St. Louis.

SB 834—(Murray)—Relates to inhumane treatment of animals

This bill repeals sections 578.055 and 578.060, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof three new sections, with penalty provisions.

The bill defines the conduct which constitutes cruelty to animals, a class A misdemeanor, and inhumane treatment of animals, a class B misdemeanor. Vivisection is specifically included within the scope of the crime of cruelty to animals.

The act also provides that a peace officer or prosecuting attorney may seek a warrant from an appropriate court to enable him to enter upon private property in order to remove neglected animals from such property.

SB 835—(Caskey)—To establish a state assistance program for public television broadcasting stations

Each public television station will receive a basic service grant and an operating grant from the state. The basic service grant shall equal fifty percent of the total amount appropriated and shall be divided equally between all public television stations which receive grants. The balance of the appropriation will be distributed as an operating grant to each of the stations receiving grants. Each station shall receive an operating grant equal to the percentage of its total operating expenses to the total operating expenses of all recipient public television stations. The total amount appropriated for grants to public television stations shall not be less than fifty cents times the population of the state as determined by the most recent federal census.

At least twenty percent of the funds received by a public television station must be used for instructional television services provided to local educational facilities through local agreements.

SB 836—(Caskey)—Relates to the office of the circuit clerk

The bill repeals section 506.090, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof one new section.

The act permits the clerk's office to be closed on Saturday, should the circuit clerk so desire.

SB 837—(Heflin)—Relating to the merger of banks

This bill repeals section 362.610, RSMo 1978 and enacts in lieu thereof one new section.

This bill provides that when two or more banks, with main banking houses within a contiguous area comprised entirely of political subdivisions which are first or second class counties or St. Louis City, merge or consolidate, the remaining bank may maintain and operate all banking houses and facilities operated prior to the merger. Further the remaining bank would retain all rights to apply for additional facilities held by any of the merging banks prior to the merger. Finally, any affiliate trust company of the remaining bank could conduct trust, fiduciary and investment business on the premises of any banking house of the remaining bank.

SB 838—(Heflin)—Relates to the computation of time periods under the civil code

The bill repeals section 506.060 and 506.090, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof two new sections.

The act provides that in computing any period of time prescribed or allowed by this code, order of court, or by any applicable statute, Saturdays are added to Sundays and legal holidays as days upon which the period cannot end. And, Saturdays are added to Sundays and legal holidays as days which are excluded from the computation when the prescribed period of time is less than seven days. Also, clerks' offices no longer need be open on Saturdays.

SB 839—(Johnson)—Relating to calculation of state aid for school districts

This bill provides that, in calculating state aid to school districts under the School Foundation Formula or any other aid wherein the assessed valuation is a factor, for any county which completes a general reassessment, the new assessed valuation will not be used until such time as all counties have completed the general reassessment.

SB 840—(Gannon)—Compensation of certain county collectors

The bill repeals section 52.320, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof one new section.

This bill provides for the collector of revenue of Jefferson County to receive a salary of \$25,000 annually.

SB 841—(Gannon)—Political subdivisions - fixing of the ad valorem property tax

The bill repeals section 67.110, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof one new section.

This bill changes the date for each political subdivision in the state, except counties, to fix its ad valorem property tax rates from a date not later than September 20 to not later than September 1. If the ad valorem property tax rate is not fixed by September 1, no tax rate shall be certified for the year.

SB 842—(Gannon)—Relates to an easement to Southwestern Bell Telephone Company

The Governor is authorized to grant an easement in Madison County for ten dollars and other valuable consideration to the Southwestern Bell Telephone Company.

The bill contains an emergency clause.

SB 843—(Merrell)—Adds judge for Judicial Circuit No. 10

The bill amends Chapter 478, RSMo, by adding one new section.

The bill provides that in addition to all other circuit judges authorized by law for the tenth judicial circuit, (counties of Marion, Monroe and Ralls) there shall be one additional circuit judge who shall be appointed for a six year term beginning January 5, 1981 and whose successor shall be elected and take office as provided in section 478.010.

SB 844—(Gant)—Relating to credit unions

This bill repeals section 370.170 and 370.310, RSMo 1978 and enacts in lieu thereof two new sections.

This bill authorizes a credit union to provide in its bylaws for members to vote by mail ballot. It also raises from \$5,000 to \$10,000 the amount which a credit union officer can borrow from the credit union.

SB 845—(Uthlaut)—Office hours for certain county offices in certain counties

The bill repeals section 49.265, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof one new section.

This bill stipulates that the county court in all counties of the second, third and fourth class (presently only second class) may authorize all county offices, except the sheriff's office, to be open not more than five (presently 5½) days each week.

SB 846—(Banks)—Fire Protection Districts

Repeals Section 321.220, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof one new section.

This bill changes from two thousand to five thousand dollars the amount above which all construction and purchase contracts must be advertised for bids by fire protection districts.

SB 847—(Scott)—Local governmental health facilities

Repeals sections 189.010, 189.015, 189.020, 189.025, 189.030, 189.035, 189.040 and 189.045 RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof eight new sections.

This bill removes certain restrictions on expenditures for the operation of a hospital, and funds approved under Sections 189.010 to 189.085 RSMo (aid to local governmental health facilities) are not restricted to paying certain operating costs, or groups of costs, but are intended to supplement the appropriations from the local governmental agency for poor patients.

SB 848—(Scott)—Relates to certain crimes involving motor vehicles

The bill repeals sections 301.390 and 301.400, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof three new sections.

The bill prohibits persons from knowingly having in their possession a motor vehicle, trailer or motor vehicle tire on which the original manufacturer's number or other distinguishing number has been destroyed or altered.

The bill contains penalty provisions.

SB 849—(Scott)—Relates to manufacturers and distributors of motor vehicles and the repairs or services required in connection with the sale of certain motor vehicles

The bill stipulates that every manufacturer, whether domestic or foreign, who sells new automobiles and trucks within the state, and who makes an express warranty pursuant to a consumer sale, shall designate one or more franchised dealers within the state to provide services or repairs under the warranty, or shall itself provide the services or repairs.

The bill defines "operable" and "unoperable" motor vehicles and requires manufacturers to make needed parts available to their representative within thirty ordinary working days for an operable motor vehicle, and within five ordinary working days for an unoperable motor vehicle. The bill cites conditions beyond the control of the manufacturer concerning delivery whereby the manufacturer would not be in violation of the act.

Manufacturers are also required to have adequate service information and replacement parts available for service representatives. In the event of a mechanical problem beyond the capability of the dealer's service personnel, a factory representative must be made available within a certain period of time depending on whether the automobile is operable or inoperable.

Service representatives are to make repairs in a manner fully consistent with repairs which would be made if the consumer were not entitled to warranty protection. Work is to be completed within a certain period of time, again depending on whether the automobile is operable or inoperable. If the service representative is unable to complete the needed warranty work within the period of time designated in the bill, a motor vehicle shall be furnished to the consumer. If the representative fails to provide the vehicle he is liable to the consumer at the rate of twenty-five dollars per day up to a maximum of five hundred dollars.

The act shall become effective January 1, 1981, and contains penalty provisions.

SB 850—(Scott)—Relates to penalties for crimes involving dangerous and deadly weapons

The bill repeals section 571.115, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof one new section.

The act recodifies existing statutory provisions with respect to dangerous or deadly weapons and adds the additional crime of possession of a short-barrelled rifle or short-barrelled shotgun if a person knowingly owns, possesses or has under his control, concealed or exposed, any short-barrelled shotgun or short-barrelled rifle and the additional crime of felony in possession of a firearm if a convicted felon knowingly owns, possesses or has under his control a deadly weapon.

The specified unlawful acts involving dangerous and deadly weapons are Class D felonies, which carry a penalty of up to 10 years' imprisonment. The present penalty provides for imprisonment by the Division of Corrections up to one year or in the county jail for not less than fifty days nor more than one year.

SB 851—(Scott)—Relating to investments of banks and trust companies

This bill would permit any state chartered bank or trust company to invest up to 5% of its capital and surplus in the stock of banks or bank holding companies if the ownership of such stock is restricted to banks authorized to do business in Missouri.

SB 852—(Mueller)—Relates to the regulation of accountants

The bill repeals sections 326.011, 326.021, 326.055, 326.100 and 326.120, RSMo 1978, and enacts fifteen new sections in lieu thereof.

The bill sets forth the requirements which must be met in order for one to be licensed as a registered accountant by the State Board of Accountancy. A registered accountant is defined as an accountant who is not a Certified Public Accountant or a Public Accountant but who performs audits or prepares and issues financial statements.

To be eligible for registration, an applicant must have had three years experience as an accountant, performing the duties specified above, and be qualified for at least limited practice before the Internal Revenue Service.

Persons who do not meet these qualifications must be examined by the board and have had two years experience or have a college degree with a major in accounting or graduated in accounting from an accredited business school.

The act creates a Registered Accountant Advisory Committee of five members appointed by the director of the Department of Consumer Affairs, Licensing and Regulation. Three members of the committee shall be licensed registered accountants. The members shall serve three year staggered terms. The State Board of Accounting shall consult the committee on the qualifications, examination and registration of registered accountants.

The board shall establish the examination fee which shall be based on the cost of administering the examination.

Registration as a registered accountant must be renewed every two years. Registration may be revoked or suspended, after notice and a hearing, for fraud, conviction of a felony or violation of board rules for professional conduct. The relations between a registered accountant and his client shall be confidential and not subject to judicial process.

SB 853—(Schneider)—Relates to reform of the Landlord Tenant Law

This bill repeals sections 441.040 and 535.030 and enacts thirty-two new sections.

This bill is a comprehensive reform of the landlord/tenant law relating to all written and oral rental agreements of residential property.

The bill provides that the following terms in residential rental agreements are void: provisions to waive rights or remedies provided by the bill, provisions which authorize any person to confess judgment regarding a rental agreement, and provisions to pay the other party attorney fees. The court is authorized to award reasonable attorney fees to the prevailing party to further the policy of the bill.

The bill prohibits a landlord from requiring a security deposit in excess of 2 months' rent and requires the landlord, within 45 days of termination of the lease: (1) to return the deposit in full, or (2) to furnish to the tenant a written list of the damages and return the balance of the deposit, if any. The bill allows the landlord to retain deposit monies only for the following reasons: to cover unpaid rent, to restore the condition of the dwelling to its condition at the beginning of the term except for ordinary wear and tear, and to cover damages caused by the tenants'

failure to give adequate notice of termination of the rental agreement.

The tenant has the right to be present at an inspection of the dwelling to determine the amount of the security deposit to be withheld. The landlord: (1) shall give reasonable notice of the time of the inspection, or (2) shall give (a) to the tenant a copy of section 441.770, (b) a copy of any rules regarding security deposits, and (c) shall obtain from the tenant a written waiver separate from the lease. If the landlord wrongfully withholds part or all of the security deposit, the landlord may forfeit all rights to withhold any portion of the security deposit or may be required to pay damages equal to twice the amount wrongfully withheld.

The landlord is required to deliver possession to the tenant at the commencement of the term in compliance with the rental agreement and the implied warranty provided by the bill. If the landlord fails to deliver possession: (1) the tenant may terminate the agreement and require the landlord to return, within 5 days, all of the security deposit and all rent which has been paid, or (2) the tenant may demand performance of the agreement and may hold the landlord liable for damages resulting from the failure to deliver possession if the tenant did not have notice that the delivery of possession was contingent on the other tenant vacating the dwelling.

The bill provides that every rental agreement contains an implied warranty that the unit is "Reasonably safe and habitable." The landlord is required: (1) to comply with building, housing and health codes materially affecting health and safety; (2) to maintain the dwelling in a reasonably safe and habitable condition; (3) to keep all common areas in a clean and safe condition; and (4) to maintain electrical, plumbing, sanitary, heating, ventilating, air conditioning and other facilities and appliances to be supplied by the landlord. The parties may agree in writing that the tenant shall perform certain maintenance tasks if: (1) the agreement is entered into in good faith, (2) the terms are fairly disclosed, and (3) the agreement is supported by adequate consideration. If the landlord does not maintain the dwelling adequately to protect health and safety, the tenant may terminate the agreement and pursue other remedies under the implied warranty if: (1) the landlord has notice of the specific defects, and (2) the landlord fails to make a good faith effort to repair or contract to repair within a reasonable time after having notice. If the landlord fails to maintain the dwelling in the condition which existed at the beginning of the tenancy, except for ordinary wear and tear, the tenant may terminate the agreement or pursue other remedies available under the implied warranty if: (1) the tenant notifies the landlord of the defect; (2) the landlord fails to repair or contract for repair within 30 days; (3) the defect was not caused by deliberate or negligent conduct by the tenant; and (4) the tenant is not in default in payment of rent.

Each rental agreement contains an implied warranty that the tenant shall: (1) comply with building, housing and health codes materially affecting health and safety; (2) keep the dwelling as clean and safe as the condition of the dwelling permits; (3) use all plumbing, sanitary, heating, ventilating, air conditioning and other facility and appliances in a reasonable manner; (4) avoid engaging in and refusing to permit conduct which disturbs the quiet and peaceful enjoyment of the premises; (5) dispose of garbage in a reasonable manner; (6) avoid deliberate or negligent damage to the dwelling; and (7) return the premises in the same condition as when rented except ordinary wear and tear.

If the tenant materially affects or endangers the physical condition of the dwelling or health and safety of other persons or materially disturbs his neighbor's peaceful enjoyment of the premises, the landlord may: (1) terminate the agreement;

(2) enter the dwelling as provided by section 441.860 to make the necessary repairs for which the tenant is liable; (3) recover actual damages; and (4) proceed under the law of waste if: (a) the landlord notifies the tenant of the specific acts which constitute breach, and (b) the tenant fails to remedy the breach within a reasonable time.

The landlord may enter the dwelling only in case of emergency or with tenant consent. The tenant may not unreasonably withhold consent. The landlord must give the tenant notice of the intent to enter at least on the day preceding the intended entry and may enter only at reasonable times. Advance notice of intent to enter is not required when the landlord exhibits the dwelling to prospective tenants if he obtains written consent. If the tenant refuses to allow lawful access, the landlord may obtain injunctive relief or terminate the agreement as provided by the rental agreement or by law and may recover damages to the property. If the landlord: (1) unlawfully enters, (2) harasses the tenant by repeated demands for entry, or (3) willfully diminishes services, the tenant may obtain injunctive relief and may receive damages as specified.

The bill creates a rebuttable presumption that the tenant has abandoned the dwelling when: (1) the tenant has failed to pay rent when due; (2) is absent from the dwelling; and (3) has left no personal property which has significant personal value or negligible resale value. The presumption is rebutted if the tenant returns to an unfurnished dwelling within 10 days or returns to a furnished dwelling within 30 days. The landlord may take immediate possession only to secure the premises and protect his property interest. If the tenant leaves personal property which has resale value or significant personal value, the landlord is authorized to store the property at the tenant's expense. If the tenant does not claim the property within 30 days and pay the reasonable storage charges, the landlord may sell the property as provided by the bill. The bill provides for the disposition of the sale proceeds. The landlord is not liable for damage to the stored property unless the damage results from the landlord's gross negligence.

The bill deals with a number of other areas which include: (1) voids an unconscionable rental agreement or settlement; (2) contains a parol evidence provision; (3) requires a month's written notice for increase of rent; (4) provides for the conversion of fixed term leases to month-to-month tenancy at the conclusion of the term unless the agreement is terminated or the agreement provides otherwise; (5) provides for a person's right to occupy a dwelling under an employment relationship relating to management or maintenance of residential property; (6) aggrieved parties must mitigate damages; (7) requires the landlord or his agent to provide a tenant with the name and address of: (a) the manager of the premises, and (b) the owner or an agent who is designated to receive service of process and notice; (8) authorizes the small claims court to award monetary damages based upon: (a) the reduced value of the rental unit due to the defective condition, or (b) the reasonable cost of repairing the defective condition; (9) authorizes tenants to arrange with utility companies for payment of utility charges which are the landlord's responsibility and provides that the tenant shall receive rent credits for such payments; (10) provides for the respective liabilities for damages resulting from a failure to provide utility services as agreed; (11) voids a rental agreement relating to a dwelling which is substantially damaged by fire or casualty; (12) provides grounds upon which a landlord may adopt rules to supplement a rental agreement; (13) provides remedies for a landlord's unlawful removal or exclusion of a tenant or the willful reduction of essential services which he has agreed to provide; (14) prohibits the landlord from taking retaliatory action against the tenant for certain actions, and provides the landlord with defenses to an action brought by the tenant

charging the landlord with retaliatory action; (15) prohibits distraint for rent and liens on the tenant's personal property; (16) exempts application of the bill to existing agreements until they are renewed; (17) provides that the grounds in section 441.030 for regaining possession of rental property shall apply to nonresidential property; and (18) provides for constructive service of process in a rent or possession action authorized in Chapter 535.

SB 854—(Schneider)—Requiring licensing of mortgage bankers

This bill would require that all mortgage bankers operating in Missouri be licensed by the Division of Finance. "Mortgage Banker" is defined as any person or group which operates a place of business in Missouri and, as a part of its business, originates residential real estate loans which are insured or guaranteed by a federal government agency. The required licensing fee of \$500 would go to general revenue and the division's cost in administering this act would be paid from general revenue and not assessed against banks. Each licensee, after the first year of this act, would be required to maintain a foreclosure rate in each census tract or zip code area which does not exceed the national average. The director would be required to hold a hearing for each licensee which exceeds the national foreclosure rate. If, in the opinion of the director, the excessive rate is caused by deviating from sound and accepted mortgage underwriting principles, he may suspend or revoke the license or may issue a cease and desist order. The director may, after a hearing, suspend or revoke a license for various other reasons.

SB 855—(Scott)—Relates to retirement and survivorship benefits for judges

This act amends Chapter 476, RSMo, by adding thereto one new section.

The act provides that in the event that any surviving spouse receiving benefits under the judicial retirement system as a beneficiary dies leaving dependents who are unable to care for or support themselves because of any mental retardation, disease or disability, or physical handicap or disability, the benefits received by such surviving spouse shall be paid to such surviving dependent for the remainder of such dependent's life. If such surviving spouse leaves more than one dependent who would be eligible for benefits under this section, then each eligible dependent shall receive a pro rata share of the amount paid to the surviving spouse under the judicial retirement system.

SB 856—(Gannon)—County recorders - fees

The bill repeals sections 142.050, 144.380 and 429.110, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof three new sections.

This bill provides fees for county recorders when certain liens and notices are filed. When a notice of lien related to motor fuel tax payment is filed, the fee shall be \$3.00. When tax, penalty and interest are paid, the recorder shall receive a fee of \$1.50 for filing and releasing such lien.

For filing a notice of lien related to sales tax, the county recorder shall collect a fee of \$3.00. For filing the release of such lien, the recorder shall receive a fee of \$1.50.

For filing and keeping notices of liens in property tax matters, the county recorder shall receive for each notice the fee allowed in section 59.310, RSMo, (recorders' fees). For filing and recording the lien the same fees shall apply.

SB 857—(Banks)—Relating to AFDC benefits for families with an unemployed parent

The bill repeals section 208.041, RSMo 1978, and enacts in

lieu thereof one new section.

This bill includes "mothers" along with "fathers" and removes the marriage requirement regarding a needy child's eligibility for AFDC whose father is unemployed. The bill requires that the unemployed parent must apply for and receive unemployment benefits which are considered as unearned income. The old provision required unemployed fathers to have exhausted all unemployment benefits before children in the family were eligible for AFDC.

This bill removes the general revenue appropriation ceiling of \$534,000 for each fiscal year.

The bill contains an emergency clause.

SB 858—(Banks)—Relates to arrests for violations of certain liquor laws

The bill changes the procedures followed in arresting persons violating the provisions of the liquor control law. The bill directs officers to issue a summons to licensees who were not on the premises at the time the violation took place. The summons is in lieu of a warrant.

SB 859—(Banks)—The Missouri fiscal incentives and voluntary integration act of 1980

This bill would provide for additional state aid, beginning in the 1981-82 school year, to school districts participating in student transfers with certain other districts. In order for a district to receive the state aid (which would be in lieu of normal non-resident tuition charge) the transfer student would have to be a minority student from a district with over 30% minority students or a non-minority student from a district with under 30% minorities, depending on the minority ratio of the student population at the school of attendance. The district of residence would continue to receive state aid for the transfer student. The same process would apply for intradistrict transfers from one attendance area to another.

Transportation for transfer students under this act would be provided pursuant to agreement between the school districts involved and the full cost of such transportation would be paid through state aid the ensuing year. Planning councils would be established to facilitate the transfer of students.

SB 860—(Banks)—Relating to the powers of port authorities

Repeals section 68.010, RSMo 1978 and 68.025 RSMo Supp. 1979.

Current law permits local and regional port authorities to operate a recreational facility, industrial parks, terminals, terminal facilities, warehouses and other port facilities for up to ten years when private operators are not interested or available. This bill would prohibit a port authority from operating any port facility for more than one year, and that only on the default of a lessee or purchaser of port authority facilities.

SB 861—(Banks)—County assessors - filing tax returns

The bill repeals section 137.345, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof one new section.

This bill provides that if any person, corporation, partnership or association fails to file a return as required by Sections 137.325 to 137.420, RSMo, (tangible personal property tax-first class counties), the assessor shall ascertain the true value of the tangible personal property and shall assess the property at twenty-five percent above its value.

Currently such failure to file requires the assessor to assess the property at double its value.

SB 862—(Banks)—Relating to the election of St. Louis City school board members

This bill repeals sections 162.571, 162.581, 162.601 and 162.611, RSMo 1978 and enacts in lieu thereof five new sections.

This bill would increase from 12 to 13 the number of members of the St. Louis City Board of Education. Four of the members would be elected from the city at large (as all are currently) and the other nine would be elected from subdistricts established by the board of election commissioners and revised after each census. The terms would continue to be staggered and run for six years. The age requirement for a school board member would be lowered from 24 to 21.

SB 863—(Schneider)—Relating to the establishment of a small business office

The bill establishes a Small Business Office within the Division of Commerce and Industrial Development. The Director of the Division of Commerce and Industrial Development is authorized under the act to appoint necessary personnel to carry out the duties of the office, within the limits of appropriations made for that purpose.

One of the primary responsibilities of the Small Business Office is to assist small business in its dealings with government at every level. The office is to (1) research and analyze laws and regulations affecting small business, (2) determine methods of eliminating or simplifying unnecessary regulatory requirements, (3) receive complaints and recommendations concerning governmental activities, and (4) coordinate the activities of all state agencies performing functions which affect small business.

In addition the office shall assist small businesses in obtaining available technical and financial assistance and promote small business education programs.

The Act shall terminate September 1, 1983.

SB 864—(Frappier)—Relates to work programs and use of facilities within the Division of Corrections

This act empowers the Director of the Division of Corrections to lease one or more buildings on the grounds of any correctional institution to a private individual, firm, corporation or other lawful entity for the purpose of operating a business enterprise which would be consistent with the proper training and rehabilitation of inmates. Subject to approval by the Director of the Division of Corrections, the entity leasing the facility may employ and discharge selected inmates of the correctional institution where it operates. Any business established under this act shall be deemed a private enterprise and shall be subject to all laws, rules and regulations of the state governing the operation of similar business enterprises and the federal wage and hours provision of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended. All moneys received from leases authorized by this act shall be remitted by the Director of the Division of Corrections to the Director of the Department of Revenue at least monthly and the Director of Revenue shall deposit the entire amount in the state treasury, to be credited to the general revenue fund.

SB 865—(Dennis)—Relating to additional banking facilities in certain counties

This bill repeals section 362.107, RSMo 1978 and enacts in lieu thereof one new section.

This bill would permit two additional facilities (for a total of four) for any bank or trust company with its main banking house in a county with a population over 40,000 but under 400,000. All of the other restrictions on such facilities would continue to apply.

SB 866—(Dennis)—Relating to registering and titling certain motor vehicles

Under the provisions of this bill, when a person purchases a motor vehicle, or trailer from a dealer, the person is to designate where he will apply for registration and certificate of ownership. The dealer gives the purchaser a copy of the applications for registration and certificate of ownership and the bill of sale. The remainder of the forms are to be forwarded by the dealer within ten days to the designated office where the purchaser intends to register the vehicle. If he doesn't, he is guilty of an infraction.

When the designated office receives the material from the dealer, it is put in a thirty day tickler file. If the purchaser of the vehicle does not apply for registration and certificate of ownership within the thirty days, he shall be guilty of an infraction, punishable upon conviction by a fine of fifty dollars and additional penalties.

For motor vehicles subject to a lien or encumbrance the dealer is required to forward a copy of the certificate of ownership within ten days from the date of purchase of the motor vehicle.

SB 867—(Dennis)—Relates to the Soil and Water Conservation Commission and Soil and Water Conservation Districts

This bill repeals sections 278.060, 278.070, 278.080, 278.090, 278.100, 278.110, 278.120, 278.130, 278.140, 278.145, 278.150 and 278.155 and enacts in lieu thereof eighteen new sections.

This bill establishes a new Soil and Water Conservation Commission which shall be composed of seven members who shall be appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate. Five members shall be present or former Soil and Water Conservation District supervisors. The State Conservationist, the Dean of the College of Agriculture of the University of Missouri and the Director of the Department of Natural Resources may serve as advisory members. The Department of Natural Resources shall provide staff for the Commission. The staff shall be under the merit system except for the director of the staff who shall be appointed by the director of the department but serve at the pleasure of the Commission. The Commission may delegate its powers to one or more officers or members of the Commission or to the Director of staff. A majority of the Commission is a quorum and a concurrence of a majority of the whole Commission shall be required for the determination of any matter within its duties.

The Commission's powers are expanded to include authority: (1) to assist in a statewide inventory and classification of the types of soils throughout the state, (2) to encourage and support related research, (3) to develop programs to reduce or prevent soil erosion, sedimentation, flooding and agriculturally related pollution problems in areas that are most severely in need of control systems, (4) to approve any state or federal cost-sharing contract with districts to insure compliance with statewide programs established by the Commission, (5) to have state leadership for the federal program, (6) to assist districts in obtaining legal services and (7) to withhold state aid of any amount or kind from any soil and water conservation district which has failed to follow the policies of the Commission.

The Commission is required to prepare, in consultation with the districts and other appropriate agencies, a "program plan." The plan is to be used in the allocation of funds to districts and shall give emphasis to priority areas for control programs.

The restriction that any money or other form of aid raised or provided within a district for the use or benefit of that district shall be received and administered by the governing body of the district is repealed. The bonding requirement for the Commission is repealed.

The bill provides for establishment of Soil and Water Conservation Districts. A proper petition by 25 "occupiers of land" initiates the procedure. The Commission may give notice of hearings regarding the establishment of a district within 30 days of the petition. After the hearing, the Commission shall determine whether there is a need for a district and define the boundaries of the proposed district. The Commission shall consider the following in determining whether a district is needed: the area, topography, the soil composition, the distribution of erosion, the prevailing land-use practices, the benefits to be derived, the relationship of the proposed districts to existing or other proposed districts, and other relevant factors.

If the Commission denies the petition because there is no need for the establishment of a district, the Commission shall reconsider another petition after six months if such a petition is presented.

If the Commission determines there is a need for a district, the Commission shall determine whether the establishment of a district is administratively practical and feasible. To assist the Commission in determining administrative feasibility, the Commission shall hold a referendum within the proposed district under the prescribed procedure and under rules and regulations promulgated by the Department. Informalities in the conduct of the referendum shall not invalidate the results if the notice requirements are complied with and the referendum is conducted fairly. "Occupiers of land" within the proposed boundaries are the only eligible voters. The Commission shall determine whether the total number of votes cast constitutes a "majority expression of opinion" and shall declare the establishment of the district or the failure to establish the district. If the district is not established, another referendum after two years may be conducted if the Commission has evidence that more interest exists in establishing a district.

The bill requires members of the board of district supervisors to be "qualified voters" within the district and to be elected under rules and regulations promulgated by the Commission. The Commission shall appoint supervisors to fill vacancies occurring during a term. A supervisor may succeed himself. Supervisors may receive compensation for their services which shall be set by the Commission. The district may change its name and business office by adoption of a resolution and approval of the Commission. The districts may participate in and expend funds for membership in appropriate state and national associations.

The bill changes the status of districts, i.e., districts are political subdivisions of the state rather than corporate bodies. Prosecuting attorneys are required to provide legal counsel to the districts. The bill provides for the disestablishment or the enlargement of a district.

The districts' powers are expanded to include authority: (1) to make "cooperative" surveys and investigations; (2) to carry out, with the consent of the owners of the land, preventive and control measures; (3) to construct, improve, repair, operate and maintain the structures that are necessary to be convenient for the performance of any of the operations or activities authorized in this act; (4) to acquire by purchase or otherwise any public conservation project within its boundary, and (5) to conduct with the owner's consent, demonstration conservation operations.

The districts are required to prepare and keep current long-range programs and annual work plans and submit these documents to the Commission for approval. The long-range programs must include (1) an inventory of all soil and water resources in the district, (2) a compilation of current resource needs, (3) projections of future resource requirements, (4) priorities for various resource activities, (5) projected timetables, (6) descriptions of available alternatives and (7)

provisions for coordinating with other resource programs. In devising the programs, the districts shall use as their goal the conservation of resources for "their best uses" in a manner which best meets the district's and state's needs. The plans shall be formulated after public hearings and consultation with private and public agencies. The districts are required to make available to the public their programs and plans and shall keep the public informed of their activities.

The bill repeals the provision which requires that the control measures which the districts promote be in general agreement with the measures currently advocated by the College of Agriculture at the University of Missouri. The bill repeals the express prohibitions upon districts provided in Section 278.130. The bill repeals the authority to return money to a donor when a district is disestablished.

SB 868—(Murphy)—Relating to St. Louis school employee retirement system

Repeals sections 169.430, 169.450, 169.480, 169.490, 169.500 and 169.540, RSMo 1978, and sections 169.410, 169.400 and 169.460, RSMo Supp. 1979, and enacts in lieu thereof ten new sections.

This bill makes numerous changes in the St. Louis School Employee Retirement System. Some of the changes are technical changes made necessary by the transfer of Harris-Stowe Teachers' College from the St. Louis School District to state operation.

A deadline of December 31, 1980 for certain members' election to purchase service credit is removed. Minimum notice to the board for retirement under either service retirement or disability retirement is reduced from 30 days to 15 and a disability retiree would be allowed to delay the commencement of his disability allowance for more than 90 days to draw accumulated unused vacation and sick pay.

Currently, if at service retirement the accumulated contributions of a member would provide more than one-half of his retirement allowance, he is entitled to an increase in his allowance equal to such excess over one-half; this bill repeals that provision. A member who leaves employment in the district prior to retirement and does not withdraw his contributions would be limited, upon retirement, to the allowance provided at the time of his active membership. Payments to a beneficiary other than a spouse would be limited to 50% of the actuarial equivalent of the member's allowance.

This bill would permit the retirement system to contribute toward an insurance plan for retirees; such plan could include dental, hospital, surgical, medical, life, accident and similar insurance benefits.

More flexibility would be permitted in handling, depositing, paying out and investing funds of the system including the authority to employ a bank with fiduciary powers to provide custodial or clerical services.

Provision is made to fund, through an increased contribution rate, the unfunded accrued liability over a fifty year period and to automatically adjust the contribution rate to cover any such unfunded liability which occurs in the future.

Finally, the board would be permitted to pay its contributions from the Teachers' Fund of the district.

SB 869—(Murphy)—Police - St. Louis City

Repeals section 84.160, RSMo Supp. 1979, and enacts in lieu thereof one new section.

This bill deletes the restriction preventing members of the St. Louis City Police Department holding the rank of Lieutenant and above, from receiving longevity pay.

SB 870—(Murphy)—Relating to the St. Louis school employee retirement system

Repeals sections 169.430 and 169.490, RSMo 1978, section 169.460, RSMo Supp. 1979, and section 169.435 of SB 256, from the 1st Regular Session of the 77th General Assembly and enacts in lieu thereof four new sections.

This bill would make several changes in the St. Louis School Employee Retirement System. The maximum retirement allowance is increased from 80% to 100% of a member's average final compensation less his primary social security benefit. The monthly allowance would be increased by \$4 for each year of service and then by a yearly cost of living increase of up to 3%.

The annual contribution rate for a member would be increased from 3% to 6% and could be increased to 9% if approved by a majority of the active members. The contributions of the board would be made from the teachers fund.

SB 871—(Webster)—Relating to special permits for oversized vehicles

The bill relates to special permits issued by the Chief Engineer of the Missouri Highway Department to vehicles exceeding size and weight limitations. The bill deletes the requirement that in order to secure the special permit, the load the vehicle is carrying be one that is not easily divisible.

SB 872—(Dennis)—Relating to special mobile equipment

The bill defines "special mobile equipment" as every self-propelled vehicle not designated or used primarily for the transportation of persons or property, and incidentally operated or moved over the highways. The bill stipulates that any person who covers, removes, alters or defaces the manufacturer's serial number or other distinguishing number on special mobile equipment, or its tires or who knowingly buys, sells, receives, disposes of, conceals or has in his possession such special mobile equipment or its tires, is guilty of a Class D felony.

Every peace officer who has probable cause to believe the above offense has been committed is authorized under the act to seize immediately and take possession of the special mobile equipment and arrest the supposed owner or custodian thereof.

If, while the special mobile equipment is in the custody of law enforcement officials, the true owner appears and proves ownership, the equipment shall be returned to the owner. If after six months no person claims ownership, the court may advertise and sell the item.

SB 873—(Russell)—Easements and conveyances

The act would authorize the Governor to grant a permanent easement to the City of Lebanon of less than one acre of land to be used for a sewer line. The Governor would also be authorized to grant a temporary easement to permit construction of the sewer line.

SB 874—(Webster)—Use of public funds for abortions

This bill prohibits the use of public property or public funds for the purpose of promoting abortion or providing abortion services or information, except where the abortion is necessary to protect the life of the woman.

This prohibition covers state agencies, counties, townships, special districts, cities, towns or other municipal corporations and any other political subdivisions of this state.

A certificate, signed by a licensed physician, attesting to the necessity for the abortion must be filed with the agency or political subdivision.

SB 875—(Gannon)—Salaries of certain prosecuting attorneys

Repeals section 56.261, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof one new section.

This bill raises the salary of the prosecuting attorney in non-charter first class counties, except those having a population of 150,000 inhabitants or more, from \$31,000 to \$31,500.

SB 876—(Wiggins)—Licensing of professional physical therapists and physical therapist assistants

The bill repeals sections 334.500, 334.520, 334.530, 334.540, 334.550, 334.560, 334.570, 334.590, 334.600 and 334.610, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof eleven new sections.

This bill would require the State Board of Registration for the Healing Arts to license physical therapist assistants.

Provision is also made for those persons who were trained outside the United States and who wish to be licensed as a professional physical therapist or as a physical therapist assistant.

The bill makes certain changes in licensing professional physical therapists by: (1) examination, (2) education, or (3) experience. Certain specific fees are changed to a fee to be established by the board.

SB 877—(Murray)—Relating to the issuance of revenue bonds for airport purposes

This bill amends Chapter 305, RSMo 1978, by adding one new section to be known as 305.205.

The bill authorizes St. Louis County to issue revenue bonds for the purpose of obtaining property for an airport or landing field, or for an addition to or improvement of an airport, landing field or any addition thereto.

SB 878—(Wiggins)—Relates to the protection of witnesses and victims of crime

The act provides penalties for persons who knowingly and maliciously seek to prevent or dissuade a witness from testifying at any trial, proceeding or inquiry authorized by law. Under specified circumstances intimidating a witness would constitute a felony, otherwise a convicted person would be guilty of a misdemeanor.

The act provides penalties for any person who attempts to prevent or dissuade any victim, or any person on behalf of a victim, from reporting a crime, assisting in the arrest of a person, or assisting in the prosecution of a crime. Under specified circumstances intimidating a victim would constitute a felony, otherwise a convicted person would be guilty of a misdemeanor.

Persons attempting the intimidation of witnesses or victims are guilty of the offense attempted without regard to the success or failure of such attempt.

Persons convicted of a felony under this act would be guilty of a class A felony, and would be imprisoned for twenty-five years, without parole. Persons convicted of a misdemeanor under this act would be guilty of a class A misdemeanor, and shall be fined not more than \$1,000.00 and imprisoned for a period of one year without parole.

The act empowers a court with criminal jurisdiction to issue orders for the protection of victims and witnesses. Any person violating a substantive order may be subject to contempt of court or prosecuted for a substantive offense if the violation of an order is a violation of this act. Any pretrial release of any defendant, whether on bail or any other form or recognizance, would be deemed to include as a condition that he not violate the provisions of this act, and any knowing violation of this condition would subject the person to punishment as if he were under a court order.

The act empowers the director of the Department of Public Safety, with the concurrence of the Attorney General, the police department of any municipality, and the sheriff of any county, other than a first class county having a charter form of government, to provide for the security of witnesses and victims, including the provision of housing facilities. For the purpose of protecting witnesses and victims, for each fiscal year, beginning with fiscal year 1980-81, the General Assembly shall appropriate two million dollars from general revenue to the Director of the Department of Public Safety.

SB 879—(Wiggins)—Emergency communication services

This bill would establish emergency communication services and authorize the collecting of service charges.

The governing body of any county having a population greater than 500,000 or any county containing any portion of a city having a total population greater than 400,000 or any county adjacent thereto or any city not within a county may provide for the installation and operation of an emergency telephone service. Such service shall be paid for by collection of charges for such services in those portions of the county for which emergency telephone service has been contracted.

The governing body, under provisions of this bill, is authorized to levy a charge not to exceed 2% of the telephone communications services for each exchange access arrangement for which 911 has been contracted. Every service supplier shall collect the charge from each service user at the time it collects its billings from the service user.

All tariff rates and charges shall be subject to review by the Public Service Commission. The governing body shall determine the charge rate each year no later than September 1 and notify every service supplier of the new rate. The amount of the charge collected in any calendar quarter by the service supplier shall be paid to the governing body no later than 60 days after the close of a calendar quarter.

Amounts collected in excess of that which is necessary to support the service within a given year shall be carried forward to subsequent years.

SB 880—(Wiggins)—Relating to employment security

The bill repeals sections 288.030, 288.040 and 288.050, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof three new sections.

This bill deletes the "waiting week" requirement in the current employment security law. That requirement stipulates that a claimant must have been unemployed for a waiting period of one week before benefits become payable. The waiting week period, under current law, becomes compensable after unemployment during which benefits are payable for nine consecutive weeks.

SB 881—(Wiggins)—Relates to the authorization of a statewide health and emergency services telephone number

This bill authorizes any political subdivision or corporation or public authority which has authority to provide emergency services to establish or participate in a health and emergency services telephone system (911). The bill authorizes multi-jurisdictional "911 systems" and requires the Department of Public Safety to coordinate and assist in the implementation of and cooperation between "911 systems." The department shall consult at regular intervals with affected and interested state agencies and telephone companies to fulfill its statutory responsibilities and to develop technical and operational standards for "911 systems." The department is authorized to promulgate rules and regulations and shall report to the General Assembly regarding its progress in implementation of a statewide "911 system" by July 1, 1981.

Copies of agreements between jurisdictions shall be filed with the department.

SB 882—(Scott)—Relating to state aid to school districts

The bill repeals section 163.021, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof one new section.

This bill provides that if an employee strike or work stoppage disrupts a school district's school calendar thereby reducing attendance for the year, all state school moneys shall be made on the basis of the previous school year.

SB 883—(Scott)—Relates to the use of state funds by school districts

The bill repeals sections 163.031, 163.061 and 165.011, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof three new sections.

Current law provides that a school district must spend 75% of the state money it receives under certain state statutes (including the foundation formula) for teachers' salaries. It also provides that 80% of the money received from the state under these sections must be deposited in the teachers' fund. This bill would reduce the latter requirement to 75% and would allow a district to include amounts spent for social security, workmen's compensation, unemployment compensation and other similar items in calculating the amount spent on teachers' salaries.

SB 884—(Scott)—Relating to transportation of nonpublic school pupils

The bill repeals section 167.231, RSMo Supp. 1979, and enacts in lieu thereof one new section.

This bill would permit a school district to provide transportation to and from school for any nonpublic school pupil provided the parents of the pupil pay the additional cost, as determined by the school board, incurred in transporting the pupil. This cost could not exceed average per pupil cost of transporting all pupils in the district.

SB 885—(Murphy)—Provides state aid for education for all public and nonpublic school pupils

The bill repeals sections 162.705, 162.900, 162.935, 162.975, 163.011, 163.013, 163.017, 163.031, 163.033, 163.036, 163.041, 163.061, 163.071, 163.083, 163.161, 167.011, 167.141 and 171.121, RSMo 1978, and section 167.231, RSMo Supp. 1979, and enacts in lieu thereof nineteen new sections.

This bill would repeal the current statutes providing state aid to school districts for education and replace it with a system of "educards." Each Missouri resident between the ages of 5 and 20 and not a high school graduate would be entitled to one educard each year. The educard would be paid to the school, either public or private, which a child attends. The school, in turn, would redeem the educard from the state treasury. Public schools would be paid from the state school moneys fund while private schools and parents providing equivalent instruction at home would be paid from the elementary and secondary pupil aid fund which is created by the bill.

SB 886—(Murphy)—Relating to the licensing of insurance agents and brokers

The bill provides that no bank, bank holding company, subsidiary, or affiliate, or any officer or employee thereof, may be licensed as an insurance agent or broker. However, a bank, bank holding company, subsidiary, or affiliate, or any employee or officer thereof, may be licensed to act as an agent or broker in the sale of credit life, health and accident insurance. The act stipulates that any person who was an officer or employee of a bank, bank holding company, subsidiary, or affiliate on January 1, 1979, and who was licensed to sell insurance other than credit

life, health, and accident insurance at that time may continue to be so licensed after the effective date of this act. In addition, national banks may be licensed to sell insurance as permitted in 12 U.S.C. §92. The Director of the Division of Insurance is empowered to make all reasonable rules relating to the issuance of licenses to sell insurance according to this act.

SB 887—(Murphy)—Licenses - professional

Repeals sections 329.040, 329.050, 329.070, RSMo 1978, and enacts three new sections in lieu thereof.

This act would increase the training required for licensure as a cosmetologist or a manicurist. Cosmetologists would be required to complete a training course of 1800 hours (currently 1220 hours) over ten months (rather than six) while manicurists would be required to complete a training course of 240 hours (rather than 150 hours).

Applicants for licensure as a cosmetologist would be required to complete an apprenticeship of eighteen months (currently one year) with at least 3600 hours (currently 2440 hours) of supervised apprenticeship or have completed the training course specified above. No more than twenty-five percent of this training shall consist of classroom study. All applicants would be required to have an education equivalent to the tenth (currently eighth) grade.

SB 888—(Woods)—Relating to the licensing of professions

The bill repeals numerous sections and enacts in lieu thereof 296 new sections.

This bill makes a number of changes in the statutes relating to the various state boards which regulate professions.

Changes made for each board are:

(1) Adding a public member to the board. SB 888 also establishes a uniform requirement that all board members be U.S. citizens, residents of Missouri for one year and, except for public members, licensed professionals for five years (longer for a few boards). In addition, SB 888 incorporates in the various chapters the requirement, added during reorganization, that all appointees be made from lists submitted by the Director of the Department of Consumer Affairs, Regulation and Licensing to the Governor.

(2) Standard language on grounds and procedures for disciplinary actions. Although certain differences on specific grounds for disciplinary action remain, SB 888 contains essentially uniform grounds for filing complaints with the Administrative Hearing Commission. The procedures established reflect Chapter 161, RSMo and all court cases concerning due process. If the Administrative Hearing Commission finds any licensee guilty, each board would have the same options for discipline: censure, probation for up to 5 years, suspension for up to 3 years or revocation. The grounds for filing a complaint or refusing to issue a license agree with those suggested by the Attorney General's office and the boards and reflect recent FTC rulings and court decisions on job-relatedness, commercial free speech, anti-trust and other matters.

(3) Uniform language on injunctions. While many boards have the power to seek injunctions against unlicensed practice, several do not. SB 888 would give this authority to all of them. Also, the injunctive power would include authority to seek an injunction against the continued practice by a licensee where such would endanger the public safety. This would amount to a temporary licensee suspension until the Administrative Hearing Commission could schedule and hold a hearing.

(4) Uniform language on inspections and search warrants. Many boards have the responsibility to inspect for various reasons - generally sanitary conditions - but have no explicit

authority to seek a search warrant and no specific guide for action when a licensee refuses to admit an inspector. SB 888 gives the board authority to seek a search warrant if entrance is refused and makes refusal to comply with a valid search warrant grounds for filing a complaint.

(5) Fees and funds. Recurring financial difficulties have plagued the boards due to two primary causes: (a) statutory fees during an inflationary spiral and (b) the provisions of section 33.080, RSMo, requiring all moneys in a Board Fund at the end of each biennium to lapse to General Revenue. SB 888 gives the boards the authority to set the fees they may charge. Two checks remain on these fees — one is the profession a board regulates and the other is the appropriations process, since a board can only spend what is appropriated regardless of the amount in its fund. SB 888 also makes the remaining revenue boards fund boards (except Hearing Aid Dealers, which is an advisory council and not a board, and Psychologists and Clinical Audiologists which are added to the Healing Arts Fund) and exempts the funds from the lapse provision of section 33.080 until a fund contains, at the end of a biennium, twice the amount (three times if the licensing period is longer than one year) of the previous year's appropriation. This provides a cushion and eliminates the need for the illegal bank accounts now used to ease the problem.

(6) Length of licensing periods and expiration dates. SB 888 gives each board authority to set the length of time between license renewal rather than requiring annual renewal as the statutes now do. In order to make better use of personnel by spreading the workload over the entire year, the director of the division is given the authority to set the expiration dates for licenses.

(7) Numerous less substantive changes including:

- (a) Make criminal sections conform with the new criminal code;
- (b) Require all applications be under oath or affirmation subject to penalties for making false affidavits;
- (c) Eliminate requirement to record licenses with county clerks;
- (d) Require division to maintain registry of all licensees available to anyone for cost of copying, while permitting a board to publish a directory, if it chooses;
- (e) Uniform requirements for reciprocity licensing;
- (f) Similar language on renewals after expiration dates;
- (g) Require each board to establish by rule a procedure for handling complaints; and
- (h) Eliminate obsolete references and language.

SB 888 attempts to clarify the intent of the 1974 state reorganization in regard to the control over personnel. The division would perform the clerical functions relating to the issuance and renewal of licenses — without any authority to decide who gets one — and would hire the staff to do this. Collecting and accounting for money and, in general, financial management functions would also be the responsibility of the division. Board personnel, defined to specifically include executive secretaries, investigators, inspectors and secretarial support staff for these positions, would be hired by the board and perform the functions prescribed by the board. Neither the division nor the department would have any control over such positions. This would not rule out a central investigative staff, hired and supervised by the division, if the boards elected to make use of such a unit.

SB 889—(Dirck)—Registrars of vital statistics - fees and compensation

The bill repeals sections 193.190, 193.320 and 193.380, RSMo

1978, and enacts in lieu thereof three new sections.

The fee for a certified copy of the record of a birth or death furnished by the state registrar of vital statistics is raised from one dollar to two dollars.

The fee paid each local registrar for furnishing a birth, death or stillbirth certificate to the state is changed from one dollar to a fee according to a schedule set by the Director of the Department of Social Services with the approval of the Commissioner of Administration.

Penalty provisions for supplying false information when applying for a certified copy of a vital record and for the possession, use and sale of such a falsified copy are included.

SB 890—(Scott)—Relates to workmen's compensation

This act amends Chapter 287, RSMo, by adding one new section.

The bill provides that legal advisors within the Division of Workmen's Compensation shall also act in the capacity of associate administrative law judges with the power to approve agreements of settlement or compromise entered into pursuant to section 287.390.

SB 891—(Scott)—Metropolitan zoological park and museum district - zoological park subdistrict tax

The bill amends Chapter 184, RSMo 1978, by adding one new section.

The bill would authorize the metropolitan zoological park and museum district board to levy an additional tax not to exceed four cents on each one hundred dollars of assessed valuation on all taxable property within the district.

The proceeds of the additional tax shall be expended by the zoological subdistrict for subdistrict purposes set forth in section 184.362, RSMo (facilities of the subdistrict and employee benefits).

SB 892—(Scott)—Firemen's retirement and relief systems - St. Louis City

The bill amends Chapter 87, RSMo 1978, by adding one new section.

This bill provides that any person who served as a fireman prior to January 1, 1970 and is retired and receives a pension of less than \$200 a month and any woman who was a widow of a fireman as defined in section 87.120, RSMo (Firemen's Retirement and Relief System) prior to January 1, 1970 and who is receiving a pension of less than \$200 per month may be appointed as a special advisor to the retirement system.

Each retired fireman and each widow, for additional service as a special advisor, shall receive an amount which together with the retirement allowance such person is receiving shall equal but not exceed \$200 per month.

SYNOPSIS OF SENATE JOINT RESOLUTIONS

80th General Assembly, Second Regular Session

SJR 15—(Cox)—Relates to a county charter form of government

The proposed amendment to Missouri's Constitution would allow every county to adopt a charter for its own government. The governing body of the county may on its own order direct the circuit and associate circuit judges to appoint a commission to form a charter, upon the filing of a petition. The commission shall consist of fourteen freeholders equally divided between the two political parties.

Each article of the charter would be submitted for separate vote and any article not adopted shall be reviewed by the commission, rewritten if necessary, and resubmitted to the voters not later than one year from the date the article was not adopted.

The charter would be effective 90 days after the final article is adopted and supercedes any existing government.

SJR 16—(Murray)—Relates to the guarantee of bail

This constitutional amendment allows the courts to deny bail to persons charged with committing a sexual offense by force or against the will of the victim. Presently, only persons charged with capital offenses may be denied bail under Missouri's Constitution.

SJR 17—(Frappier)—Limits increase in total state revenues

This resolution proposes to add five new sections to the State Constitution.

The resolution provides that the percentage increase in state revenues may not exceed the increase in personal income of Missourians. Under emergency conditions or if approved by the citizens the limitation may be temporarily exceeded. If revenue growth should exceed the limit, the excess over a 2% balance would be refunded on a per capita basis. Expenses of state government exceeding the revenues available within the limitations are prohibited. Also, shifting additional work to local governments without additional funding and reducing current state support of local programs is prohibited.

SJR 18—(Woods)—Relates to property tax exemption

This joint resolution would amend section 6(a), Article X of the Missouri Constitution.

The amendment would permit the General Assembly to exempt all taxpayers from a portion of real property taxes. This would lift the current sixty-five year old minimum age requirement for tax exemption eligibility.

SJR 19—(Mueller)—Relates to General Assembly qualifications

This constitutional amendment, if adopted, would delete the age requirements in the Missouri Constitution pertaining to members of the Missouri Senate and House of Representatives. The joint resolution also amends the residency requirements for members of the General Assembly.

SJR 20—(Giles)—Equal Rights Amendment

This resolution calls for Missouri's ratification of a proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States of America which prohibits the denial or abridgement of equal rights under the law on account of sex.

SJR 21—(Heflin)—Permits property tax exemption for business assets

This joint resolution, if approved by the voters, would amend Article 10, Section 4(a) of the Missouri Constitution.

This amendment to the Constitution would permit the legislature to reduce the merchants' and manufacturers' property tax. Any reduction in these tax revenues would be required to be reimbursed through state payments to the local political subdivisions and taxing authorities.

SJR 22—(Heflin)—Relates to hunting and fishing licenses

This proposed constitutional amendment, if adopted, would write a provision into Missouri's Constitution whereby any resident 65 years of age or older may take, catch or kill fish and wild game without a general license. Such residents would still be subject to any special license or permit required for specific types of fish or wild game and to all other applicable provisions of law.

SJR 23—(Gant)—Relating to the establishment of a state lottery

The proposed amendment repeals section 39 of Article III of the Constitution of Missouri and adopts two new sections in lieu thereof.

This joint resolution authorizes the General Assembly to enact legislation establishing a state lottery. Such legislation would also create a state lottery commission consisting of three members appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate.

In order to qualify as a member of the lottery commission, a person must have been a resident of this state for at least five years, be a qualified voter and at least thirty years old.

Commission members shall be appointed for staggered terms and upon the expiration of the initial terms, the term of office shall be six years.

No member of the Commission is eligible for reappointment, and persons who have held an elective or appointive office within the state within five years prior to appointment are ineligible to serve on the Commission.

All revenue resulting from the lottery, after expenses, is to be deposited in the state treasury to the credit of the "Older Missourians Fund," which is created in the resolution. Money accumulated in the fund is to be appropriated by the General Assembly for programs and services benefiting persons in Missouri over sixty years old.

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- SB 521—Removes the presumption of the validity of administrative rules.

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SB 723—Relates to access to adoption records.

AGRICULTURE AND ANIMALS

- SB 565—Grants condemnation powers to fertilizer pipeline companies.
SB 601—Relates to the regulation of grain warehouses.
SB 612—Defines the Soil and Water Conservation cost-share program.
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SB 738—Prevents certain agricultural operations from being deemed nuisances.
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SB 867—Relates to the Soil and Water Conservation Commission.

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- SB 550—Regulates "going out of business" sales.
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SB 565—Grants condemnation powers to fertilizer pipeline companies.
SB 601—Relates to the regulation of grain warehouses.
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- SB 754**—Requires the date of packaging be on packaged meat.
- SB 818**—Relates to merchandising practices.
- SB 826**—Relates to motor vehicle franchise practices.
- SB 849**—Relates to repairs or services required in connection with the sale of certain motor vehicles.
- SB 863**—Establishes state Small Business Office.

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- SB 547**—Relates to certificate of need requirements for new institutional health services.
- SB 622**—Relates to certificate of need requirements for new institutional health services.

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- SB 509**—Comprehensive revision of Missouri's adoption laws.
- SB 512**—Juvenile justice and children subject to the supervision of the juvenile court.
- SB 545**—Changes either the form or the substance of much of the mental health statutes.
- SB 572**—Relates to the physical and mental examination of certain children.
- SB 574**—Relates to reporting of alleged child abuse.
- SB 648**—Changes the requirements for receipt of AFDC relating to unemployed parents.
- SB 723**—Relates to access to adoption records.
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- SB 675**—Relating to cost of living increases for certain municipal officers and employees.
- SB 693**—Reduces Department of Revenue fee for collection of city and county sales taxes.
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- SB 879**—Authorizes establishment of an emergency telephone system (911) in certain counties.

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- SB 545**—Changes either the form or substance of much of the mental health statutes.
- SB 549**—Relates to condemnation proceedings.
- SB 610**—Reduction of judgments in malpractice cases.
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- SB 743**—Procedure involving actions against state and local governments.

- SB 838**—Computation of time periods under the civil code.
- SB 853**—Relates to residential landlord/tenant relations.

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- SJR 16**—Relates to denying bail to persons accused of certain sexual offenses.
- SJR 17**—Would limit increases in state revenues above growth of personal income.
- SJR 18**—Deletes age requirement for "circuit breaker" tax exemption.
- SJR 19**—Relates to qualifications of members of the General Assembly.
- SJR 20**—Ratification by the General Assembly of the Equal Rights Amendment to the U.S. Constitution.
- SJR 21**—Relating to merchants and manufacturers tax.
- SJR 22**—Relates to hunting and fishing licenses for persons 65 or older.
- SJR 23**—Authorizes establishment of a state lottery, proceeds to benefit elderly.

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- SB 719**—Requires the retail price be marked on consumer commodities offered for sale.
- SB 754**—Requires the date of packaging be on packaged meat.
- SB 818**—Relates to merchandising practices.
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- SB 691**—Establishes mandatory sexual offenders program in the Division of Corrections.
- SB 726**—Relates to the production of a correctional film and the mandatory viewing of same by high school graduates.
- SB 864**—Relates to work programs and use of facilities within the Division of Corrections.

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- SB 572**—Provides that the state rather than the counties will pay the costs of mental and physical examination of certain children.
- SB 582**—Relates to St. Louis County stadium and performing arts facilities.
- SB 626**—Relates to county use of certain tax receipts for roads.
- SB 645**—Allows the governing body of a county to expend funds for the purpose of promoting commercial and industrial development.
- SB 659**—Township assessors compensated 50% by the state.
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- SB 722**—Relates to powers of arrest of police in certain counties.
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- SJR 15**—Each county may adopt charter form of government.

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- SB 521**—Removes the presumption of validity of administrative rules.
- SB 533**—Permits retired judges to practice law.
- SB 536**—Relates to attorneys' fees.
- SB 544**—Increases compensation of division clerks of certain counties.
- SB 545**—Changes either the form or substance of much of the mental health statutes.
- SB 590**—Relates to compensation of victims of crime.
- SB 595**—Increases compensation of grand and petit jurors.
- SB 609**—Provides cost of living salary adjustments for certain judges.
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- SB 789**—Relates to compensation of victims of crime.
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- SB 572**—Relates to the physical and mental examination of certain children.
- SB 607**—Cost of living salary adjustments for state department, commission and judicial circuit personnel.
- SB 706**—Pay raises for specific juvenile officers.
- SB 772**—Provides for associate circuit judges to replace juvenile court commissioners in specified circuits.
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- SB 560**—Relates to penalties for the offense of rape.
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- SB 678**—Establishes crime of flag desecration.
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- SB 777**—Relates to penalties for prior and habitual offenders.
- SB 793**—Provides that there shall not be parole for persons convicted of rape.
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- SB 858**—Relates to certain violations of the liquor control law.
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- SJR 16**—Relates to denying bail to persons accused of certain sexual offenses.

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- SB 738**—Prevents certain agricultural operations from being deemed nuisances.

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- SB 681**—Relates to the establishment of an energy conservation program for school districts.
- SB 689**—Permits colleges and universities to use revenue bonds to switch to an alternative energy source.
- SB 783**—Requires that office space be energy efficient before being leased by the state.
- SB 784**—Establishes an energy grant committee within the Department of Natural Resources.
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- SB 612**—Defines the Soil and Water Conservation cost-share program.
- SB 799**—Relates to the establishment and disestablishment of soil and water conservation districts.
- SB 867**—Relates to the Soil and Water Conservation Commission.

EQUAL RIGHTS AMENDMENT

- SB 525**—Provides for a preference election regarding the Equal Rights Amendment.
- SJR 20**—Ratification by the General Assembly of the Equal Rights Amendment to the U.S. Constitution.

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- SB 595**—Increases fees for grand and petit juries.
- SB 607**—Cost of living salary adjustments for state department, commission and judicial circuit personnel.
- SB 608**—Cost of living salary increases for members of General Assembly.

- SB 609**—Provides cost of living salary adjustments for certain judges.
- SB 633**—Extra duty and compensation for certain county assessors.
- SB 649**—Increases fees for witnesses.
- SB 657**—Relates to salaries of St. Louis jury commissioner and deputy jury commissioner.
- SB 659**—Township assessors compensated 50% by the state.
- SB 675**—Relating to cost of living increases for certain municipal officers and employers.
- SB 685**—Increases fees for grand and petit jurors.
- SB 690**—Cost of living salary increases for statewide elected officials and certain department directors.
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- SB 558**—Relates to the establishing of a sickle cell anemia treatment program.
- SB 568**—Establishment of a state arthritis program.
- SB 573**—Requires the certification of alcohol and drug abuse treatment programs.
- SB 577**—Relates to transplant of corneal tissue.
- SB 588**—Authorizes prenatal care for AFDC recipients, limits availability of abortions.
- SB 596**—Licensed practical nurses protected by the "Good Samaritan" Act.
- SB 622**—Relates to certificate of need requirements for new institutional health services.
- SB 632**—Emergency medical services councils.
- SB 634**—Establishes an open formulary for medicaid recipients.
- SB 635**—Professional nursing services included in medicaid benefits.
- SB 767**—Laetrile - manufacture, sale and use.
- SB 788**—Requires the state to provide hospital care for indigent residents in St. Louis.

- SB 807**—Increases the cigarette tax and establishes cancer research and reporting program.
- SB 847**—Relating to local governmental health facilities.
- SB 874**—Relates to the use of public funds for abortion.

HOSPITALS

- SB 573**—Requires the certification of alcohol and drug abuse treatment programs.
- SB 788**—Requires the state to provide hospital care for indigent residents in St. Louis.
- SB 807**—Increases the cigarette tax and establishes cancer research and reporting program.

HOUSING

- SB 853**—Relates to residential landlord/tenant relations.

INCOME TAX

(See Taxation and Revenue - Income Tax)

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

- SB 645**—County expenditures for promoting industrial development.

INHERITANCE TAX

(See Taxation and Revenue - Inheritance Tax)

INSURANCE

- SB 516**—Relates to foreign insurance investments.
- SB 528**—Relates to the calculation of insurance premium taxes.
- SB 540**—Increases the limits of liability relative to policies of motor vehicle liability insurance.
- SB 557**—Provides for prior approval of all insurance rates and premiums by the Director of Insurance.
- SB 569**—Provides for additional damage awards to insured in actions against insurance companies writing certain policies.
- SB 570**—Provides for the continuation of group health insurance benefits to a terminated employee.
- SB 611**—Relates to the licensing, regulation and certification of insurance agents.
- SB 636**—Provides for health insurance coverage for treatment of alcoholism, drug addiction, or chemical dependency.
- SB 656**—Provides for the reporting of arson and incendiarism by insurance companies.
- SB 725**—Provides for the optional offer of benefits for services rendered by a licensed psychologist in health insurance policies.
- SB 727**—Relates to prepaid prescription drug programs.
- SB 730**—Relates to the causes that may not be used by an insurer to cancel, refuse to write or refuse to renew policies of insurance.
- SB 766**—Relates to motor vehicle insurance coverage, especially in the event of total damage loss.
- SB 776**—Relates to the regulation of the mortgage guaranty insurance industry.
- SB 791**—Alters the definition of an "excessive" insurance rate.

- SB 825**—Regulates the licensure, organization and operation of premium finance companies.
- SB 827**—Relates to the prohibition of discrimination in the issuance of motor vehicle insurance.
- SB 886**—Licensing of insurance agents - employees of financial institutions.

JURIES

- SB 595**—Increases compensation of grand and petit jurors.
- SB 685**—Increases compensation of grand and petit jurors.

LABOR AND MANAGEMENT

- SB 566**—Provides for collective bargaining rights for public employees.
- SB 653**—Relates to payroll deductions by the Commissioner of Administration of state employees' dues for certain affiliations.
- SB 713**—Relating to the deletion of the employer letter of dismissal.
- SB 728**—Relates to the wages, hours and dismissal rights of employees.

LIABILITY - CIVIL, INDEMNITY AND IMMUNITY

- SB 545**—Changes either the form or substance of much of the mental health statutes.
- SB 569**—Provides for additional damage awards to insureds in actions against insurance companies writing certain policies.
- SB 596**—Licensed practical nurses protected by "Good Samaritan" Act.
- SB 610**—Reduction of judgements in malpractice cases.
- SB 654**—Liability for improper strip searches.
- SB 708**—Reduces statute of limitation for tort actions against architects, engineers and builders.
- SB 738**—Prevents certain agricultural operations from being deemed nuisances.
- SB 743**—Relates to sovereign immunity.
- SB 775**—Places the Board of Probation and Parole under the protection of the tort defense fund.
- SB 853**—Relates to residential landlord/tenant relations.

LIBRARIES

- SB 712**—Relating to state aid for public libraries.

LICENSES - GENERAL

- SB 729**—Permits a day care center to keep up to twelve children without being licensed.
- SJR 22**—Relates to hunting and fishing licenses for persons 65 and older.

LICENSES - LIQUOR AND BEER

- SB 511**—Changes to metric measurement certain intoxicating liquor sold by the drink.
- SB 620**—Relates to age requirement for securing and accepting payment for nonintoxicating beer.
- SB 673**—Relates to sale of malt liquor and beer on Sunday.
- SB 742**—Relates to manufacture and sale of wine.
- SB 752**—Sale of intoxicating liquor in certain cities on Saturdays and Sundays between 1:30 a.m. and 3:00 a.m.

- SB 753**—Amends definition of "restaurant bar".
- SB 761**—Relates to temporary liquor licenses issued to restaurants and resorts.
- SB 764**—Regulates sale price of certain intoxicating liquor.
- SB 790**—Relates to licensing of retail liquor dealers.
- SB 798**—Authorizes sale of intoxicating liquor on certain boats and vessels upon obtaining license.
- SB 858**—Relates to certain violations of the Liquor Control Law.

LICENSES - PROFESSIONAL

- SB 575**—Establishes commission to review regulation of professions.
- SB 594**—Relates to the licensing of barbers.
- SB 602**—Relates to continuing education requirements for ambulance attendants, attendant-drivers and mobile emergency medical technicians.
- SB 603**—Licenses professional counselors.
- SB 615**—Relates to licensing of physicians and surgeons.
- SB 642**—Relating to the renewal of licenses for ambulance and certain emergency treatment personnel.
- SB 646**—Relates to criteria used by boards to grant licensure.
- SB 655**—Relates to hearing aid fitters and dealers.
- SB 701**—Relates to the licensing of massage establishments.
- SB 703**—Provides for review of the revocation or suspension of professional licenses.
- SB 720**—Relating to the licensing of optometrists.
- SB 721**—Relating to the licensing of chiropractors.
- SB 739**—Peer review of accounting practices.
- SB 740**—Regulation of accountants and continuing education.
- SB 747**—Relates to the licensing of funeral directors, embalmers and funeral establishments.
- SB 755**—Relating to the licensing of podiatrists.
- SB 756**—Relates to the licensing of barbers.
- SB 762**—Relates to the licensing of athletic trainers.
- SB 771**—Relates to the regulation of water well drillers.
- SB 782**—Relating to the licensing of electrologists.
- SB 786**—Provides for review of the revocation and suspension of professional licenses.
- SB 795**—Relates to the licensing of pharmacists.
- SB 852**—Relates to the licensing and regulation of registered accountants.
- SB 854**—Requiring licensing of mortgage bankers.
- SB 876**—Relating to the licensing of professional physical therapists and physical therapist assistants.
- SB 887**—Extends the training requirements for cosmetologists and manicurists.
- SB 888**—Relating to the licensing of professions.

LIENS

- SB 625**—Relates to liens on boats and watercraft.
- SB 641**—Relating to liens of hospitals.

LIQUOR AND BEER

(See Licenses - Liquor and Beer)

LOBBYING

- SB 510**—Relates to the deletion of certain reporting of contributions by lobbyists.

MEDICAID

(See Public Assistance)

MENTAL HEALTH

- SB 545**—Changes either the form or substance of much of the mental health statutes.
- SB 555**—Adjusts medicaid benefits.
- SB 588**—Adjusts medicaid benefits.
- SB 573**—Requires and provides for the certification of alcohol and drug abuse treatment programs.

MILITARY AFFAIRS

- SB 542**—Provides for an alternate method of compensating personnel in the state militia.

MORTGAGES AND DEEDS

- SB 554**—Political subdivisions to issue revenue bonds for home mortgages.
- SB 640**—Relating to second mortgage loans.

MOTOR FUEL

- SB 543**—Relates to a registration tax for non-commercial use of propane in motor vehicles.

MOTOR VEHICLES

- SB 508**—Changes allowable maximum width of implements of husbandry.
- SB 543**—Relates to a registration tax for non-commercial use of propane in motor vehicles.
- SB 553**—Relates to motorcycle headgear.
- SB 556**—Relates to motorized bicycles.
- SB 627**—Relates to distances between motor vehicles.
- SB 672**—Relates to motorized bicycles.
- SB 714**—Prohibits use of unsafe passenger car tires.
- SB 724**—Provides for additional category of motor vehicle to be known as "private use-commercial type".
- SB 736**—City residents to present proof of city personal property tax payment when registering motor vehicles.
- SB 748**—Relates to special license plates issued to physically disabled persons.
- SB 757**—Relates to Highway Reciprocity Commission and licensing of local commercial vehicles.
- SB 819**—Relates to chauffeur's and operator's licenses.
- SB 826**—Relates to motor vehicle franchise practices.
- SB 848**—Relates to motor vehicle manufacturer's number.
- SB 849**—Relates to repairs or services required in connection with the sale of certain motor vehicles.
- SB 866**—Relating to registering and titling certain motor vehicles.
- SB 871**—Relates to special permits issued to oversized vehicles.
- SB 872**—Relates to special mobile equipment.

NURSES

- SB 596**—Licensed practical nurses protected by the "Good Samaritan" Act.
- SB 635**—Authorizes payment of nursing services as a part of medicaid.

NURSING HOMES AND BOARDING HOMES

- SB 555**—Adjusts medicaid benefits.
- SB 588**—Adjusts medicaid benefits.

OPTOMETRY

- SB 720**—Relating to the licensing of optometrists.
- SB 741**—Optometrists - use of diagnostic pharmaceutical agents.

PHARMACISTS - PHARMACY

- SB 634**—Establishes an open formulary for medicaid recipients.

PHYSICIANS

- SB 537**—Provides for living wills.
- SB 551**—Provides a statutory definition of death.
- SB 555**—Adjusts medicaid benefits.
- SB 634**—Establishes an open formulary for medicaid recipients.

PODIATRY

- SB 755**—Relating to the licensing of podiatrists.

POLICE

- SB 561**—Board of Police Commissioners - appointment and term.
- SB 654**—Relates to strip searches.
- SB 722**—Relates to powers of arrest of police in certain counties.
- SB 732**—Makes certain changes in the budgeting procedure for St. Louis City Police.
- SB 750**—Relates to power of arrest of certain police officers.
- SB 765**—Board of Police Commissioners - appointment and term.
- SB 829**—Alternate police retirement systems in certain cities.
- SB 869**—Relating to longevity pay for St. Louis City Police.
- SB 878**—Empowers police of municipalities to establish program for the protection of victims and witnesses.

POLITICAL SUBDIVISIONS

- SB 562**—Creation of certain Botanical Garden subdistricts.
- SB 564**—Makes change in the percentage of voters petitioning for audit of political subdivision.
- SB 581**—Relates to Missouri—St. Louis Airport Authority
- SB 589**—Authorizes Bi-State Development Agency to initiate a trash to energy project.
- SB 613**—Relates to the establishment of an alternative energy resource fund for political subdivisions.
- SB 630**—Political subdivision retirement system - employees' pensions and survivors' benefits.
- SB 743**—Relates to sovereign immunity.
- SB 799**—Relates to the establishment and disestablishment of soil and water conservation districts and other related districts.
- SB 867**—Relates to the Soil and Water Conservation Commission.
- SB 881**—Authorizes establishment of a statewide health and emergency telephone system (911).

PORT AUTHORITIES

- SB 860**—Relating to the powers of Port Authorities.

PROBATION AND PAROLE

- SB 526**—Increases the membership of the State Board of Probation and Parole.
- SB 548**—Denies parole to those convicted of a sexual offense.
- SB 618**—Eliminates the mandatory preparation of the pre-sentence investigation report.
- SB 619**—Changes the composition of the parole hearing panel and gives additional duties to the State Board.
- SB 629**—Provides for alternate judge in probation determinations.
- SB 691**—Makes completion of sexual offender program a pre-condition of parole.
- SB 775**—Places the Board of Probation and Parole under protection of the tort defense fund.
- SB 793**—Provides that there should not be a parole for a person convicted of rape.
- SB 815**—Relates to drug paraphernalia.
- SB 878**—No parole for persons convicted of the felony of intimidation.

PROPERTY - REAL AND PERSONAL

- SB 541**—Relates to marketability of titles of record to interests in land.
- SB 549**—Relates to condemnation proceedings.
- SB 625**—Relates to liens on boats and watercraft.
- SB 662**—Relates to a certificate of value on real estate transfers.
- SB 853**—Relates to residential landlord/tenant relations.

PROPERTY TAX

(See Taxation and Revenue - Property)

PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS

- SB 875**—Increases the salary of certain first class non-charter county prosecuting attorneys.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

- SB 555**—Adjusts medicaid benefits.
- SB 588**—Adjusts medicaid benefits.
- SB 634**—Establishes an open formulary for medicaid recipients.
- SB 635**—Adjusts medicaid benefits.
- SB 648**—Changes the requirements for receipt of AFDC relating to unemployed parents.
- SB 674**—Increases benefits for utilicare recipients and alters the limit on appropriations for the emergency assistance program.
- SB 788**—Requires the state to provide hospital care for indigent residents in St. Louis.
- SB 796**—Relates to the issuance of energy stamps.
- SB 797**—Free transportation for the elderly and handicapped.
- SB 857**—Relates to AFDC benefits regarding unemployed parents.

PUBLIC SAFETY

- SB 593**—Relating to emergency disaster planning and management.
- SB 879**—Authorizes establishment of an emergency telephone system (911) in certain counties.
- SB 881**—Authorizes establishment of a statewide health and emergency telephone system (911).

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

- SB 604**—Provides for a salary increase for Public Service Commissioners.
- SB 607**—Cost of living salary adjustments for state department, commission and judicial circuit personnel.
- SB 785**—Relates to the establishment of life line utility rates.
- SB 801**—Relates to PSC regulation of billing and service disconnections for all utilities.

PUBLIC TELEVISION

- SB 835**—To establish a state assistance program for public television stations.

RAPE AND SEXUAL OFFENSES

- SB 513**—Relates to penalties for the offense of rape.
- SB 548**—Denies parole to those convicted of a sexual offense.
- SB 560**—Increases penalties for certain rape offenses.
- SB 661**—State would pay cost of medical examination of rape victims.
- SB 691**—Makes completion of sexual offender program a precondition for conditional release or parole.
- SB 793**—Provides that a person convicted of rape shall not be eligible for parole.
- SB 878**—Provides penalties for intimidation of victims and witnesses of crime.
- SJR 16**—Relates to denying bail to persons accused of certain sexual offenses.

RECORDERS

- SB 821**—Relating to salaries of recorders and extra duties and compensation for those duties required of circuit clerks.
- SB 856**—Fees of county recorders for certain duties.

RECORDS, CLOSED OR OPEN

- SB 722**—Relates to expungement of records for certain prisoners.
- SB 723**—Relates to access to adoption records.
- SB 778**—Provides access to arrest records to certain persons.

RETIREMENT - GENERAL

- SB 630**—Political subdivision retirement system - employees' pensions and survivors' benefits.
- SB 687**—Relates to retirement and pensions for certain political subdivisions.
- SB 773**—Establishes a retirement system for certain sheriffs.
- SB 829**—Alternate police retirement systems in certain cities.
- SB 892**—Firemen's retirement and relief system - St. Louis City.

RETIREMENT - PUBLIC SCHOOLS

- SB 507**—Increases maximum yearly and total cost of living increases permissible for members of public school retirement system.
- SB 586**—Relating to purchasing credit in the Public School Retirement System for Armed Forces Service.
- SB 665**—Increases benefits under non-teacher school employee retirement system.
- SB 666**—Relating to purchasing credit in Public School Retirement System for years in military service.
- SB 667**—Relating to purchase of membership service in Public School Retirement System.
- SB 677**—Relating to purchasing credit in the Public School Retirement System for Armed Forces Service.
- SB 684**—Relating to computing contributions to Public School Retirement System.
- SB 763**—Relates to St. Louis School Employee Retirement System.
- SB 868**—Relating to the St. Louis School Employee Retirement System.
- SB 870**—Relating to the St. Louis School Employee Retirement System.

RETIREMENT - STATE

- SB 529**—Provides retirement credit for unused sick leave of state employees.
- SB 533**—Permits retired judges to practice law.
- SB 621**—Credit for prior service - employees of the Missouri Institute of Psychiatry.
- SB 688**—Retirement benefits of administrative law judges and legal advisors.
- SB 695**—Relates to credit for prior service for certain employees of the circuit courts.
- SB 696**—Enables certain judges to obtain a refund of retirement contributions.
- SB 704**—Refund of contributions to present employees.
- SB 705**—Changes requirements for survivorship benefits.
- SB 855**—Relates to retirement and survivorship benefits for certain judges.

REVENUE, DEPARTMENT OF

- SB 693**—Reduces Department of Revenue fee for collection of city and county sales taxes.
- SB 817**—Relates to the registration of mobile homes.
- SB 866**—Relating to registering and titling certain motor vehicles.

ROADS AND HIGHWAYS

- SB 508**—Changes allowable maximum width of implements of husbandry.
- SB 553**—Relates to motorcycle headgear.
- SB 556**—Relates to motorized bicycles.
- SB 626**—Relating to county use of certain tax receipts for roads.
- SB 627**—Relates to distances between motor vehicles.
- SB 672**—Relates to motorized bicycles.
- SB 714**—Prohibits use of unsafe passenger car tires.
- SB 724**—Provides for additional category of motor vehicle to be known as "private use-commercial type."

- SB 757**—Relates to Highway Reciprocity Commission and licensing of local commercial vehicles.
- SB 871**—Relates to special permits issued to oversized vehicles.
- SB 872**—Relates to special mobile equipment.

RULES AND REGULATIONS

- SB 521**—Removes the presumption of the validity of administrative rules.
- SB 816**—Charges established by Secretary of State for subscriptions to Missouri Register and State Code.

SALES TAX

(See Taxation and Revenue - Sales Tax)

SECRETARY OF STATE

- SB 538**—Relates to publication and distribution of laws and resolutions by the Secretary of State.
- SB 690**—Cost of living salary increases for statewide elected officials and certain department directors.
- SB 816**—Charges established by Secretary of State for subscriptions to Missouri Register and State Code.

SHERIFFS

- SB 694**—State reimbursement of certain counties for costs of sheriffs' offices.
- SB 770**—Relates to the boarding of prisoners.
- SB 773**—Establishes a retirement system for certain sheriffs.
- SB 828**—St. Louis City Sheriff's fees.
- SB 878**—Empowers sheriffs to undertake protection of victims and witnesses of crimes.

SOVEREIGN IMMUNITY

- SB 743**—Relates to asserting claims against government entities.

STATE DEPARTMENTS

- SB 517**—Repeals law dealing with supplemental budget material that must accompany appropriations requests.
- SB 518**—To require life cycle costing of energy use in new or renovated state buildings.
- SB 521**—Removes the presumption of validity of administrative rules.
- SB 546**—Establishes a State Department of Health.
- SB 552**—Relates to operations of industries and farms by the Division of Corrections.
- SB 563**—Establishes a Department of Corrections.
- SB 690**—Cost of living salary increases for statewide elected officials and certain department directors.
- SB 864**—Relates to work programs and use of facilities within the Division of Corrections.

SURVEYORS

- SB 631**—Relates to filing or recording maps, plats or surveys.
- SB 769**—Relating to fees charged by certain county surveyors.

TAXATION AND REVENUE - GENERAL

- SB 543**—Relates to a registration tax for non-commercial use of propane in motor vehicles.
- SB 605**—Provides that on all state and local tax related documents, the postmark shall be deemed the date of delivery or payment.
- SB 638**—Prevents inclusion of sales tax in gross receipts tax base.
- SB 668**—Provides alternative appeals process to protest local taxes through the State Tax Commission.
- SB 699**—Relating to dates of filing documents required in state or local tax matters.
- SB 807**—Increases the cigarette tax and establishes cancer research and reporting programs.
- SJR 17**—Would limit increases in state revenues above growth in personal income.

TAXATION AND REVENUE - INCOME TAX

- SB 514**—Increases for one year the personal and spouse exemptions.
- SB 520**—Provides new credit for four years, of 5% to reduce income taxes.
- SB 571**—Increases, for 1980 only, the personal and spouse exemptions.
- SB 578**—Exempts from income tax all interest on savings deposits.
- SB 580**—Provides that income tax brackets and deductions are annually adjusted for inflation.
- SB 599**—Provides that up to \$400 of interest income on savings deposits will be exempt.
- SB 600**—Indexing of income taxes.
- SB 614**—Doubles personal exemption for senior citizens.
- SB 644**—Provides for a credit against income tax for new or expanding industry.
- SB 667**—Relates to income tax deductions for social security, railroad and self-employment taxes paid and includes an inflation deduction.
- SB 669**—Provides an income tax credit for energy conservation devices.
- SB 680**—Exempts part of federal civil service retirement income.
- SB 682**—Income tax credit for 5% of property taxes paid on owner occupied housing.
- SB 744**—Reduces corporate income tax rate from 5% to 3 1/2% and eliminates federal income tax deductions.
- SB 759**—Provides income tax credit of 5% to 10% for tax years 1980 to 1985 and thereafter.
- SB 780**—Eliminates 50% in-state income rule for filing consolidated tax return.
- SB 805**—Allows deduction of up to \$200 of non-business interest income.
- SB 806**—Allows state income tax credit for residential energy conservation costs.
- SB 812**—Exempts from income tax all interest earned on deposits.
- SB 823**—Relating to various taxes and state aid to school districts.
- SJR 18**—Deletes age requirement for participation in the circuit breaker program.

TAXATION AND REVENUE - INHERITANCE

- SB 519**—Relates to state inheritance tax.
- SB 539**—Relates to state inheritance tax.
- SB 628**—Relates to inheritance tax appraisers.

TAXATION AND REVENUE PROPERTY

- SB 522**—Expands definition of in-transit property which is exempt from property tax.
- SB 651**—Authorizes sales tax in lieu of property tax for junior college districts.
- SB 663**—Relates to setting local property tax rates.
- SB 668**—Provides alternative appeals process through the State Tax Commission.
- SB 735**—Authorizes sales tax to reduce property tax for school districts.
- SB 736**—City residents to present proof of city personal property tax payment when registering motor vehicles.
- SB 813**—Requires state to make up any M & M revenue lost because of court decisions.
- SB 820**—Provides for gradual elimination of the M & M tax with the state reimbursing counties.
- SB 823**—Relating to various taxes and state aid to school districts.
- SB 841**—Relates to the fixing of ad valorem property tax rates in political subdivisions.
- SB 891**—Metropolitan Zoological Park and Museum District - zoological park subdistrict tax.
- SJR 18**—Deletes age requirement for participation in circuit breaker program.
- SJR 21**—Allowing reduction of M & M tax while requiring state reimbursement of lost revenue.

TAXATION AND REVENUE - SALES

- SB 617**—Relates to sales tax on boats, motors and boat trailers.
- SB 638**—Prohibits inclusion of sales tax in gross receipts tax base.
- SB 651**—Authorizes sales tax in lieu of property tax for junior college districts.
- SB 686**—Exempts defoliant from all sales taxes.
- SB 693**—Reduces Department of Revenue fee for collection of city and county sales taxes.
- SB 735**—Authorizes sales tax to reduce property tax for school districts.
- SB 760**—Sales tax on coin operated machines.
- SB 781**—Exempts sales tax on railroad locomotive fuel.
- SB 800**—Exempts from state and local sales tax parts and equipment used on school buses.
- SB 814**—Defines purchase price of mobile homes.
- SB 823**—Relating to various taxes and state aid to school districts.

TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH

- SB 879**—Authorizes establishment of an emergency telephone system (911) in certain counties.
- SB 881**—Authorizes establishment of a statewide health and emergency telephone system (911).

TREASURER

- SB 690**—Cost of living salary increases for statewide elected officials and certain department directors.

USURY

- SB 640**—Relating to second mortgage loans.

UTILITIES

- SB 785**—Relates to the establishment of lifeline utility rates.
- SB 794**—Relates to public hearings on rate increases by rural elective cooperatives.
- SB 801**—Relates to PSC regulation of billing and service disconnections for all utilities.

VITAL STATISTICS

- SB 889**—Registrar of vital statistics - fees and compensation.

WATER RESOURCES

- SB 612**—Defines the soil and water conservation cost-share program.
- SB 671**—Relates to time of corporate existence of certain drainage and levee districts.
- SB 745**—Authorizes the Board of Fund Commissioners to borrow \$14 million for water pollution control.
- SB 799**—Relates to the establishment and disestablishment of soil and water conservation districts.
- SB 867**—Relates to the Soil and Water Conservation Commission.

WELFARE

(See Public Assistance)

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

- SB 567**—Makes extensive revisions in the current workmen's compensation bill.
- SB 606**—Provides for salary increases for certain division employees.
- SB 607**—Cost of living salary adjustments for state department, commission and judicial circuit personnel.
- SB 890**—Provides that legal advisors in the Division of Workmen's Compensation shall also act as associate administrative law judges.

